THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. 45. TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 13, 1830. NO. 85.

PUBLISHED BY
NEVILLE B. CRAIG,
NEAR THE N. W. CORNER OF THE DIAMOND.

TERMS.

The Gazette is published semi-weekly, (on Tuesday and Friday,) at FOUR dollars per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

The Gazette is also published weekly, (on Friday,) at Two dollars per annum in advance,—or THREE dollars at the end of the year.

BOOK AND STATIONARY STORE.

JOHN I. KAY & Co.

RESPECTFULLY inform the inhabitants of Pittsburgh and the neighboring towns and country, that they have opened a Book and Stationary Store at

NO. 95 MARKET STR'T,

BETWEEN LIBERTY AND FIFTH STREETS,

In which they intend to keep a large and general assortment of *Theological, Law, Medical, Classical, Miscellaneous, and School Books*, as also every thing connected with the Plain and Fancy Stationary Business: they flatter themselves, from their connexion with Philadelphia and other eastern cities, that they will be enabled to supply the citizens of this neighborhood with books and stationary on the most advantageous and accommodating terms.

They respectfully invite teachers and merchants to call upon them; as they feel confident they can offer them books and stationary as cheap, if not cheaper, than they can be purchased elsewhere.

Pittsburgh, June 4, 1830.—tf

ETNA ROLLING MILL.

THE ROLLING MILL of the subscribers, near Pittsburgh, is now in complete operation. They have on hand, at all times, a general assortment of the best *JUNIATA IRON AND NAILS*, which will be sold at as low prices, and upon as accommodating terms, as they can be procured elsewhere in this market. Their customers, and merchants generally, are solicited to leave their orders with Mr. SAMUEL KELLER, No. 74 Front street, who is appointed to sell their Iron, and will attend to the business.

H. S. SPANG & SON.

Pittsburgh, June 1, 1830—tf.

FORT PITT GLASS WORKS,—The subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have the above works in their hands, and will continue the Manufactory of

FLINT GLASS, CUT AND PLAIN,

Of various descriptions and patterns; and have appointed L. & P. PETERSON, (corner of Market and Front Streets.) Agents to dispose of the same—where a general assortment will always be kept on hand. Merchants and others will be furnished on accommodating terms.

All orders left with our agents will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

R. B. CURLING & SONS.

September 18, 1829.—tf.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Charter of the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association being about to expire, it is intended to close its affairs as soon as possible. All persons indebted to the Institution are required to make immediate payment to George Cochran of Rd. Agent of the Association, and all persons having claims against it, are requested to present the same for settlement.

B. BAKEWELL,
THOMAS HAZLETON,
WM. PORTER,
THOMAS FAIRMAN,
JOHN SPEAR,
Com'tee for closing the Affairs of the Association.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 9, 1830.—tf.

To Baltimore and Philadelphia

TRAVELLERS.

THE LINE OF STAGES between Chambersburgh and Baltimore has been doubled, and now runs DAILY, (Mondays excepted,) leaving Chambersburgh *at day-light* in the morning, and arriving in Baltimore, early the same evening.

Passengers reach Philadelphia, in this way, the second afternoon, from Chambersburgh, without the loss of any rest; taking the splendid STEAM BOAT LINES, which set out at 6 o'clock in the morning, [via CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL, a work well worth the trip to see.]

THE PROPRIETORS.

In all cases where the passengers desire to reach Baltimore in time for the 5 o'clock steam-boat to Philadelphia, they can do so by leaving Chambersburgh at one o'clock in the morning, or immediately after the arrival of the Western Mail Stage. In this way, they arrive in Philadelphia, by eight o'clock the *second morning*, from Chambersburgh.

☞ When a load offers, the stage will run on Mondays. April 23, 1830.—tf.

MACHINE COTTON CARDS, No. 33.

9 COMPLETE SETS, 24 Inches.

100 Bales Prime ALABAMA COTTON.

For Sale by
ADAMS, ALLEN, & Co.

Sept. 11, 1829.—tf

FANCY LAMPS,

PLATED CASTERS, &c.

BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELLS, have just received, direct from the manufactories, and offer for sale, an elegant collection of *Bronze* and *Or Moulu, Astral* and *Mantel Lamps*, from ten to thirty dollars per pair; PLATED CASTERS, with cut and moulded bottles, silver edges and handles, from two to ten dollars per set: together with their usual extensive assortment of *PLAIN, PREST, and CUT GLASS WARE*,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;

Cut and Moulded Smelling and Toilet Bottles; Cut, Prest & Plain Bureau Knobs, &c. &c. &c.

Pittsburgh, December 25, 1829—tf.

LOTS

In the Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh.

FOR sale, upon accommodating terms, a number of valuable LOTS fronting on *Penn* and *Liberty* streets, in the *Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh*. These lots are upon the great thoroughfare to Philadelphia, and in the vicinity of the *Cotton Factories, Iron Works*, and other manufacturing establishments. A plan may be seen at the office of D. S. Scully, Esq. in the Diamond.

For terms apply to
HARMAR DENNY.

March 24, 1829.—tf.

TO LET,

A DWELLING HOUSE with or without the Store room in front. And also, a large Store or Warehouse on St. Clair street.

JOS. PATTERSON.

Feb. 5th, 1830.—tf.

WHOLESALE HARDWARE STORE.

S. FAHNESTOCK,

CORNER OF FIFTH & WOOD ST'TS, has just received, and is now opening, a large and extensive assortment of HARDWARE, consisting of all the variety of articles in demand. Merchants and Saddlers are particularly requested to call and examine. Feb. 16, 1830—tf.

IRON AND NAIL MANUFACTURERS.—The subscribers, manufacturers of Iron and Nails, offer for sale the following articles, at the annexed rates.

BAR IRON,	per. ton.
From 5 inches to 1½ broad, -	$110
Dandy Tyre, 1 3-8, 1¼ & 1 in. broad,	115
SQUARE IRON,	
From 3¼ in. to 1 in.	110
7-8 inch,	115
3-4 "	120
5-8 "	125
1-2 "	130
3-8 "	150
5-16 and 1-4,	160
ROUND IRON,	
From 3¼ in. to 1 in.	110
7-8 inch,	115
3-4 "	120
5-8 "	125
1-2 "	130
3-8 "	160
5-16 "	165
1-4 "	170
HOOP IRON.	
6d, 8d 10d, 12d, 16d, and 20d, -	120
5d, 4d, -	130
3d, - -	145
Spike, Deck, and Nail Rods, -	125

SHEET IRON,	per ton.
Treble Rolled,	$190
Double, do.	175
FIREBED IRON,	
Single Rolled,	160
BOILER IRON,	
3-16 & 1-4 in. thick,	145
Plough Plates,	115
NAILS,	per lb.
3d, - -	9
4d, - -	8
5d, - -	7½
6d, - -	6½
8d, - -	6¼
10d, - -	6
12d, - -	6
16d, - -	6
20d, - -	6
SPIKES,	
4, 4 1-2, 5, 5 1-2, and 5 3-4 inches,	6¼
COOPERS' HOOPS,	per ton.
1 inch broad,	$150
7-8 " -	150
3-4 " -	160
5-8 " -	180

ALL PILED IRON SUBJECT TO AN ADDITION IN PRICE.

☞ The above prices are subject to a discount of 5 per cent. for cash; or in lots, for cash, of not less than 100 kegs of nails, or 10 tons of bar iron, say bar iron common sizes, $100 per ton, and (other sizes as above mentioned,) 10d. & 12d. nails and brads, 5½ cents per lb; 20d. 16d. 9d, & 8d. nails and brads, 5¾ cents per lb.; 6d nails and brads, 6½ cents per lb.—all smaller quantities, at the prices in the body of the advertisement.

P. SHOENBERGER & SON,
BARNETTS & SHORB,
MASON, MILTENBERGER & Co.
H. BLAKE & Co.
H. S. SPANG & SON.

May 4, 1830.

FOR SALE,

THAT beautiful Tract of Land called FARM HILL, situated in Fayette township, Allegheny county, between the Noblestown road and Chartier's creek, about eight miles from Pittsburgh, containing THREE HUNDRED ACRES and allowance, about ninety acres of which are cleared.

On this place there is a good two story hewn log DWELLING HOUSE and KITCHEN, an excellent ORCHARD of Apple, Cherry and Peach Trees; a good Spring near the dwelling house, and an abundance of Stone Coal. That portion of the tract which is not cleared is remarkably well timbered.

If desired by a purchaser, possession could be given on the first day of November next.

For further information inquire of the subscriber, who lives near the place, or of Jacob Hanson, Auctioneer, in the City of Pittsburgh.

WILLIAM HERDMAN

June 23, 1829.—tf.

REMOVAL.

J. HANSON, COMMISSION MERCHANT, has Removed to No. 41, (a commodious new Brick Warehouse, nearly opposite the Pittsburgh Hotel,) where he intends transacting a general

Commission Business,

and respectfully solicits public patronage. He has now on hand a great variety of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE, &c &c.

Which, in order to close consignments, will be sold at Auction Prices for Cash.

ALSO, ON CONSIGNMENT,

50 barrels Prime Mackerel, of 1829
30 kegs Juniata Nails, assorted sizes
100 boxes 7-9, 8-10, 10 12, & larger Window Glass
30 boxes assorted Glassware
25 gro. superior Green Glass Porter Bottles
Spades, Shovels, Juniata and Common Iron
Steel; White Lead in *Oil;* Pipes, in 3 gr. boxes;

And a variety of other articles, which will be sold *low* for cash or approved acceptances.

BOOKS.

J. H. has also on hand the balance of extensive consignments of Historical, LAW, MEDICAL, Theological, Miscellaneous, School and Blank Books, which he will continue for a short time to sell at Auction Prices.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 19—tf.

ALDERMAN MURRAY has removed his Office to the house of General Patchell, No. 11, in the south-west corner of the Diamond.

April 9, 1830.—tf.

J. C. BUCKLES,

Commission Merchant,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

IS prepared to Receive, Sell, and Forward every description of GOODS.

December 21, 1827—tf.

LAMBDIN'S MUSEUM,

AND GALLERY OF THE FINE ARTS.

IS open for public exhibition every day, from 6 A. M. till 10, P. M. at the S. W. CORNER OF MARKET AND FOURTH STREETS. This collection contains, in the highest state of preservation, in part, 30 *Quadrupeds*, amongst which are the *Cougar*, or American Brown Tiger; 7 *Species of the Monkey, &c.*; 300 *Foreign and American Birds* including the *Great Bird of Paradise*; the *Emu*, from South America, 5½ feet high; *Toucan; two living White Crows, &c. &c.*

A Large Collection of Marine Shells; Plants; Corals; Madrepores, &c.; Minerals; Fossils; Indian Dresses, Decorations, &c.; Implements of War and Husbandry, from the South Sea Islands; Curious Works of Art, &c. &c.

The *Gallery of Paintings* contains near'y one hundred specimens of the Works of Old and Modern Masters; with a Collection of nearly 1200 *Coins and Medals*. The whole arranged with a taste not surpassed by any similar institution in the country. *Exhibiton of* PHANTASMAGORIA *every evening, at half past eight o'clock.*

Admittance 25 cents—Children 12½ cents.

May 7, 1830.—tf

M. B. MILTENBERGER,

Commission Merchant,

No. 12, corner of Market & Front str'ts, Pittsburgh.

April 20—tf.

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission

WAREHOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform Merchants, Iron-masters, Salt Manufacturers, and the public in general, that they have commenced the above business, in the new and extensive brick house two doors below the bridge, where they will Receive and Forward GOODS, IRON, SALT, &c. destined for the West by the Pennsylvania Canal, and for the East, by the Northern Turnpike. By strict attention to business, they hope to merit and receive a share of public favors. Charges for Forwarding and Commission will be moderate.

JAMES SPEER,
MARK GRAHAM.

Blairsville, Oct. 27—tf.

James Adams Jr. & Co.

GROCERS,

MARKET, BETWEEN FRONT AND WATER STREETS.

HAVING taken that large and commodious Ware-House formerly occupied by *Ekin & Ledlie*, respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they are just receiving and now offer for sale a choice selection of Groceries consisting of

Prime Green and Java COFFEE,
Y. Hyson, Imp'l. and Gunpowder TEA,
Pepper, Allspice, Cloves and Nutmegs,
Loaf and Lump SUGAR.
Benegal and Carracas Indigo,
Madder, Ginger, Rice & c.
Box Raisins, Figs, &c.
Warranted Genuine Havana SEGARS,
Flint's, Cabamas' & Dosamygos',
Madeira, Port, Lisbon, Teneriffe and Malaga WINES,
Brandy, H. Gin, Jamaica Spirits &c.
A few Gallons choice old champaigne Brandy of 1802.

All of which they will sell low for Cash or acceptances, either

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

Having made arrangements for a constant supply, they respectfully solicit Country Merchants and others to favor them with a call.

April 3, 1829—tf.

SHEARS.

THE subscribers are manufacturing revolving and vibrating SHEAR BLADES, of a superior quality. They will be stamped "F. A. Bemis & Co." and warranted to the purchaser.—A sample can be seen at Messrs. L. & P. Peterson's, on the corner of Market and Front streets, and a constant supply will be kept on hand at the manufactory, No. 24 Water street.

ALSO, will be made to order, SHEARING MACHINES of improved construction. Having in operation machinery expressly for grinding, Shears will be ground with the greatest accuracy, at a short notice. F. A. BEMIS & Co.

Nov. 27—tf.

FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of valuable BUILDING LOTS in the vicinity of this city, part of the estate of Dr. George Stevenson, late of Wilmington, (Del.) deceased. For terms apply to the subscribers.

W. M'KNIGHT,
HARMAR DENNY,
J. SNYDER.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 3, 1829—tf. *Executors.*

JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,

Booksellers, Printers,

Book-Binders and Paper Manufacturers.

No. 37, Market Street, Pittsburgh

March 14.—tf.

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE LANDS, late the property of John Way, Esq. deceased, are now offered *FOR SALE*, by the Executors, viz.

No. 25, Leet's District, of 200 acres, situated on the Ohio river, 20 miles from Pittsburgh. The road from Pittsburgh to Beaver passes through the improved part of this land, which abounds in coal and limestone.

No. 26, same district, adjoining No 25, containing 200 acres of first rate land, a large portion of river bottom. The road to Beaver also passes through this tract. These two tracts are first rate land, and from their situation on the road and river, must in a few years become valuable.

No. 249, Elder's district, 200 acres, situate in Armstrong county, on Buffalo Creek, about 5 miles from Kittanning, and 35 miles from Pittsburgh. On this tract, there is a salt well 300 feet deep, with other preparations for the manufacture of salt, and a good prospect of an abundant supply of salt water, and an inexhaustible bank of coal.

☞ For further particulars and terms of sale, apply to ABISHAI WAY, Merchant, Pittsburgh, or to NICHOLAS WAY, on the Beaver road, 13 miles from Pittsburgh.

December 15, 1826.—tf.

NOW OPENING,

A LARGE and extensive ASSORTMENT of MACHINE CARDS, from the manufactory of J. & J. A. Smith & Co. Leicester, Mass. which with their former stock will be disposed of on the most accommodating terms: Also, a lot on hand, to close consignment, which are offered at very reduced prices.

Orders for cotton cards will be punctually attended to. WM. BELL, Jr. & Co.
No. 51 Wood Street.

Feb. 17, 1829.—wtf.

WHOLESALE

CHINA, GLASS

AND

EARTHEN WARE HOUSES.

THE subscribers offer a large and well selected stock, of all kinds and the latest patterns of goods in their line, imported direct from the English and French Potteries, by the way of New Orleans. They with confidence, therefore, invite all western merchants from the states of Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri, who have been in the habit of getting their ware from the eastern cities, (over the mountains) to call and examine for themselves.

Their terms are, to pack to order at Philadelphia prices, with an addition of 1½ cents per pound carriage, cash.—Credit arrangements can be made from three to twelve months. From their experience in the trade, they feel competent and pledge themselves to do every thing in their power to give satisfaction. All ware packed at their establishments will be insured, with proper handling, to open sound, for one per cent.

THOMAS G. GAYLORD,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
H. H. GAYLORD & Co.
Wheeling, Va.

☞ The Lexington Reporter, Chillicothe Gazette, and Ohio State Journal, (Columbus,) will insert the above to the amount of $2 each, and send their accounts to this office.

February 12, 1830.—tf

TO MANUFACTURERS, &c.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have their Machine Shop in complete operation; and having experienced workmen, they are prepared to build

WOOLLEN AND COTTON MACHINERY,

of every description, and of the most approved kind. They will build Woollen or Cotton Machinery to any pattern, to suit purchasers, and will warrant it to be equal in workmanship, and to perform as well as any that can be brought over the mountains, (New Jersey not excepted;) and they will furnish it at the eastern prices, which will be a saving to the purchaser who buys here, of the carriage, together with the necessary expenses attending transportation.

With a view to encourage our home manufactures, and to be encouraged, the terms of payment will be made accommodating.—Shearing Machines, Shear Blades, Turning Lathes, Fire Engines, Screw Plates and Taps, Governors for Engines, and Turning of every description, will be done to order at a short notice.

F. A. BEMIS & Co.
No. 24, Water Street, Pittsburgh.

Feb. 5, 1830—tf.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale that valuable and well known property, adjoining the town of Noblestown, and distant 12 miles from the city of Pittsburgh.

There are in this tract of land 500 acres, 175 of which are cleared, and under good cultivation. It contains a fine meadow, and an excellent Apple Orchard, besides valuable coal banks and never failing springs of good water. As a stock farm, it has but few equals.

There are erected on this property the following buildings, viz:—A *Steam Grist Mill*, with two pair of French Burrs, and one pair of country stones, together with all the appurtenances necessary for doing merchant work on a large scale; a *Saw Mill* in good working order, which is propelled by water power; *three Dwelling Houses*, and *two Barns*. The above farm is intersected by good roads for transporting produce to a market either on the Ohio river or at Pittsburgh, and is in a wealthy neighborhood.

If this property be not sold together, it will be divided to suit purchasers. For further particulars apply to the subscriber living in Pittsburgh.

SCUDDER HART.

Aug. 7, 1829.—tf.

HENRY JONES & CO.

No. 3, (Patterson's Row,) St. Clair Street,

HAVE for sale, of their own manufacture—
TABLE Diaper and Towels,
7-8 and 4-4 Bed Ticks, 6, 7 and 8 hundred,
3 and 4 qr. Checks, 7, 8, 9 and 10 hundred,
3 and 4 qr. Plaids and Stripes, 8, 9 and 10 do.
Wilmington and Jean Stripes 8 and 9 do.
Bleached Satteen Cord,
12 qr. square Counterpanes,
Steam Boat do
Eagle Coverlets.

All of which they will sell low for city acceptances or Cash.

Pittsburgh, June 26, 1829.—tf.

ALLEGHENY LOTS.

FOR SALE, a number of LOTS, fronting on the Broad Common in the rear of the town of Allegheny. These Lots afford the most desirable seats for country residences of any now offered for sale. The terms will be extremely favorable. A credit of from one to five years will be given to purchasers. A plan of the Lots is left at the office of Discount and Deposit and at the bank of Pittsburgh, for the inspection of purchasers.

W. Robinson, Jr.

Aug. 25, 1826.—tf. *Allegheny-Town*

NOTICE.

THE partnership heretofore existing between Webb Closey & James Brady having been dissolved, the subscriber announces to his friends and the public generally, that the business will hereafter be carried on by him, at No. 134 Liberty street, where arrangements are making to manufacture BOOTS and SHOES of every description, which will be sold as low as they can be purchased to the eastward. He hopes to merit a continuance of that patronage which has been hitherto so liberally bestowed on him.

WEBB CLOSEY.

May 21, 1830.—tf

RICHARD FLINT

WILL make to order various descriptions of PRESSES: *Fine Brass, Steel, and Iron Machinery; Door Plates; Percussion Cane Guns*, on an improved plan, &c. &c. at No. 64 Second street. Pittsburgh, March 2—tf.

Kensington Rolling Mill.

S. & R. LEONARD have associated with them A. M'N. SEMPLE. The business in future will be conducted under the firm of LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD; at the above place, on the Monongahela River, above Suke's Run.

N. B. The agency of W. H. Hays is discontinued.

LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD intend making and constantly keeping on hand the following kinds of IRON, of the neatest and best quality, which they offer on accommodating terms, viz.

1d. 2d. 3d. 4d. 5d. 6d. 8d. and 10d. Hoop,
Round and Square, from 1-4 in. to 3, in.
Nail, Chain, Deck, and Spike Rods,
Tire and Flat Iron,—all sizes.

Pittsburgh, May 21, 1829—tf.

COTTON WEAVERS WANTED.

ABOUT TWENTY GOOD HANDS would get constant employment, by applying to the subscribers, living in Lawrenceville, two miles east of Pittsburgh—who have always on hand a general assortment of Checks, Stripes, Tickings, &c. which they will dispose of at the lowest market prices, for cash or approved acceptances.

JAMES TELFORD & SON.

N. B.—Three or four good HOUSES FOR RENT, in the village of Lawrenceville. Apply to J. T. & S.

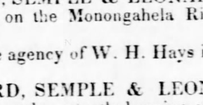
April 23, 1830.—w3mo.

150 BBLS. No. 1 Mackerel;
100 do. No. 2 do.
100 barrels No. 3 do.
100 hhds. N. O. Sugar;
75 bbls. Molasses;
25 kegs Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Shot;
10 tons Jun. Hammered Iron;

FOR SALE BY JAMES ADAMS, Jr. & Co.

May 18, 1830—tf.

Stage Drivers Wanted.



I WISH TO HIRE SIX PERSONS TO DRIVE STAGE.

NONE need apply but those who can come well recommended for good horse-masters and first rate reinsmen. For such I will pay from $10 to $18 per month. Apply to

GEO. A. DOHRMAN.

April 27—tf Steubenville, Ohio.

FOR SALE,

50 BARRELS N. O. MOLASSES;
30 hhds. N. O. Sugar;
80 hhds. Leaf Tobacco;
80 bbls. Prime Mackerel;
50 kitts Mackerel, *for family use;*
10 bbls. Tanners' Oil;
50 kegs Shot, assorted numbers;
70 bales Tennessee Cotton;
150 Dried Hides;
200 bushels Dried Peaches;
20 kegs Kentucky Manufact'd Tobacco;
40 boxes do. do. do.
25 tons Pig Lead.

Apply to RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.
Corner of Market and Water streets.

Pittsburgh, May 28—tf.

FIGURED MANDARIN LAWN, (a beautiful article for summer dresses,) Brown Grass Cloth, for Bonnets, and a good assortment of Fancy Gauze Scarfs and Handkerchiefs, just received and for sale by S. P. CHURCH & Co. No. 45 Market, between Third and Fourth streets.

☞ S. P. C. & Co. have also received, from the eastern cities, a fresh supply of seasonable

DRY GOODS,

which will be offered at a small advance for cash, wholesale or retail. May 28—tf.

WOOL—WOOL.

THE current market price will be given for *COMMON AND MIXED WOOL*, well washed and trimmed. Apply to

GEORGE COCHRAN, of Rd.

Domestic Warehouse, No. 26 Wood street, Pittsburgh, May 28, 1830—tf.

JUNIATA IRON & NAIL

WAREHOUSE.

THE subscribers have opened a Warehouse, No. 76 FRONT STREET, which will be a place of general deposite for Iron and Nails from their Rolling Mill in Allegheny-Town.

They will have, at all times, a general assortment of both Iron and Nails in store, which will be sold at as low prices, and upon as accommodating terms as they can be procured elsewhere in this market. Their customers and merchants generally, are solicited to leave their orders with Mr. Wm. James, Jr. who will attend to the business.

H. BLAKE & Co.

April 23.—3mo.

LITERARY NOTICE.

TO MY PATRONS AND THE PUBLIC.

HAVING been appointed *Deputy Surveyor*, in and for the District composed of the county of Allegheny, I deem it necessary to announce, that my SEMINARY for young *Ladies and Gentlemen*, will be continued as usual, at my residence, No. 84 Fourth street, a few doors from Doctor Dawson's Chemical Warehouse, that the school will be principally conducted and superintended by me, and also that, when called on business, it will be conducted by my Assistant, who must be an able and judicious Instructer. In the Institution will be taught the following branches, which constitute a liberal and scientific education, viz: Penmanship, English Grammar, Geography, with its application to Astronomy, Mapping, &c. and Mercantile transactions in general, together with the Mathematics.

In relation to the course of instruction, particular attention will be paid to the most essential department of education, not only in teaching the most concise and approved methods of Arithmetical Calculation, and of arranging and keeping accounts in trade and commerce, but also in explaining these methods, that the pupil may know how to proceed by reason as well as by rule; for without this, no permanent benefits can be derived.

Having recently purchased a handsome pair of Globes, students will derive a peculiar advantage, in acquiring a *sound* knowledge of Geography, Practical Astronomy, and the use of the Globes. Students at the study of *Surveying*, will also have an excellent opportunity afforded them, in acquiring a radical knowlege of the Theory and Practice of that invaluable ART.

For terms, which will be moderate, apply at the school-room. JNO. M'NEVIN.

June 1.—tf.

JUST RECEIVED, per Steam Boat New Jersey, (on consignment,)
10 hhds. N. O. SUGAR, fair quality;
10 bbls. TANNERS' OIL;
13 bbls. DRIED PEACHES;
50 bags COFFEE;

For Sale, on accommodating terms, by
GEO. COCHRAN, of Rd.

No. 26 Wood street, Pittsburgh,
June 4, 1830—tf.

Keerl's Rheumatic Plaster,

For Rheumatism, Sprains, Pains in the Breast and Back, &c. &c. &c.

PREPARED only by the subscriber, who, from many years' experience, can confidently recommend it as an excellent remedy for Rheumatism, having frequently had occasion to use it in his own family, and has recommended it to many others, who were afflicted with that painful disease, and is not aware of its having failed in giving relief in a single instance. It has also proved efficacious in Sprains, Pains in the Breast and Back, and Debility and Pains of the Limbs, consequent on injuries, as Fractures, Contusions, &c.

GEO. H. KEERL.

CERTIFICATES.

I have known the Rheumatic Plaster, prepared by Mr. George H. Keerl, applied with prompt and perfect relief, in some cases of severe Rheumatic Pain. *THOMAS H. WRIGHT, M. D.*

February 12, 1829.

Mr. George H. Keerl:

DEAR SIR.—You request my opinion of your Plaster Composition, which you state has been highly beneficial in the relief of Rheumatism. If its application be restricted to the chronic form of that affection, I have not the least doubt of its efficacy. Its operation is that of a gentle stimulant, maintaining an equality of temperature in the part to which it is applied, and at the same time keeping the surface soft and perspirable. Compositions possessing similar properties, have long been esteemed by medical men. I know of none better suited to that end, than the one which *you* have exhibited to me.

JOHN BUCKLER, M. D.

February 13, 1829.

Being violently attacked with Rheumatism, about five years ago, and the pain in my breast very severe, I was induced to try Mr. Keerl's Rheumatic Plaster, when one application afforded me perfect relief. *J. H. POOR.*

Baltimore, February 14, 1829.

Last winter I labored under a painful attack of Rheumatism, which lasted for some time. On application to Mr. George H. Keerl, I obtained his Rheumatic Plaster, which relieved me entirely from pain, soon after its application.

JOHN H. NAFF.

Baltimore, 14th February, 1829.

☞ For Sale at the Subscriber's Drug Warehouse, Corner of Sixth and Wood streets. B. A. FAHNESTOCK.

Pittsburgh, June 8, 1830.—1y.

GENERAL AGENCY.

THE SUBSCRIBER being engaged, nearly every month, in travelling through the Counties of Jefferson, Harrison, Columbiana, Tuscarawas, Wayne, Mansfield, Medina, Stark, and nearly all the Northern Counties of the State of Ohio, will undertake any business of a General Agency nature, committed to his care, with despatch and fidelity. Soliciting orders for merchants, or collection of accounts, will form a prominent feature in his business. Inquire of P. Leonard.

JOHN REECE, Wood street, Pittsburgh.

☞ Respectable references can be given.

April 13.—3mo T.

☞ *To Land Surveyors and Others.* ☜

LEWIS MICHAEL has lately removed to Somerset, Pa. where he makes all kinds of SURVEYORS' INSTRUMENTS, such as plain Circumferenters; do. with the Variation, to lay off the variation to five minutes of a degree. Also, Chains, Protractors, Scales, and Parallel Rulers, &c. Having acquired a knowledge of business from the late Benjamin Rittenhouse, of Philadelphia, he flatters himself that he can make as complete work as any in the state. He will warrant all his work to be well done, and accurately. He has a few Compasses on hand, which will be sold on reasonable terms. Orders will be thankfully received, and attended to with despatch.

I hereby certify that I had several Compasses of of Lewis Michael's make, and have examined others of his make, which were purchased from him, and found them very exact, both as to workmanship and being free from attraction.—*Somerset, Pa. August 22, 1827.*

JOHN WELLS, Surveyor.

July 6, 1830—3*

GEORGE A. COOK,

Agent for the Union Canal Lotteries of Penns'a,
No. 68 WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

BANK NOTES, of the different states of the Union, *EXCHANGED*. Tickets in Yates & M'Intyre's Lotteries, constantly for sale. Managers' Office, Nov. 24, 1829.

NEW NOVEL—FALKLAND.

JUST received, and for sale by JOHN I. KAY & Co. Booksellers, No. 95 Market street, FALKLAND, by the author of Pelham, Paul Clifford, &c.

N. B.—All the new publications received as soon as published. June 9.—2t

☞ **SPLENDID LUCK AGAIN** ☜

AT GREER'S OFFICE.

19	48	58.	CAPITAL PRIZE OF	$6,000
19	36	58,	do. do.	1,000
17	36	58,	do. do.	500
19	36	48.	do. do.	100

Beside 80, 60, 50, 40, &c.

Were all sold in 10th Class Union Canal Lottery, at GREER'S LOTTERY AND EXCHANGE OFFICE, corner of Market and Liberty streets.

July 9.—tf.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the Partnership heretofore subsisting between Hardman Philips and Thomas Lever, of Philipsburgh, Centre county, Pa. is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. All unsettled accounts relating to said partnership will be adjusted by said Hardman Philips. Witness our hands and seals, at Philipsburgh aforesaid, this 26th June, 1830.

HARDMAN PHILIPS, [Seal.]
THOMAS LEVER, [Seal.]

Sealed and delivered in presence of *W. Bagshaw.*

July 9, 1830—7t.

PITTSBURGH

Monitorial High School,

SMITHFIELD STREET.

THE Ensuing Quarter will commence on the 12th of the present month, (July, 1830,) when the various branches of Orthography, Reading, Writing, Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, Algebra, Mensuration, Surveying, Navigation, Book-Keeping, and Composition, will be taught by the subscriber, on the following terms:

Junior Class, at Four dollars per quarter.
Senior Class, at Five dollars per quarter.

THOS. MAYLIN.

☞ References are kindly permitted to be made to the following gentlemen, who, amongst others, have honored him with their confidence in placing their children under his care:—Messrs. George Anshutz, Thomas Dickson, Martin Rahm, M. M. Murray, Webb Closey, J. Harmon, S. Cuthbert.

Pittsburgh, July 6—3*

ROGERS' SUPERIOR ORANGE GUNPOWDER.—150 kegs just received on consignment, and for sale by JAMES ADAMS, Jr. & Co. No. 8 Market street. May 18—tf.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale, that excellent *TAVERN STAND*, called the Steam Boat Coffee-house, handsomely situated in the borough of Erie, at the corner of French and Second streets, on the margin of the Lake, where the Canal is located. It is a commodious two story house, 75 by 60 feet. A carriage house, shed, and stable, about 100 feet in length are attached to it, with all other out buildings necessary for a tavern. Also, a handsome garden, with a variety of choice fruit trees. It is leased for three years from 1st April, 1830, for $200. It can be had on reasonable terms, and easy payments. A part of the garden in front, 60 by 30 feet, is reserved for a building spot. For particulars, inquire at No. 36 Water street, Pittsburgh, or of Mr. D. Gillaspy, merchant, Erie.

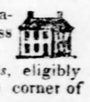
JOHN DICKSON.

July 2, 1830.—3t.*

A CHANCE FOR PURCHASERS.

I WILL SELL, at a low price, and on accomodating terms, the following described property in the city of Pittsburgh, to wit:

One Two Story Brick Building, situated in Second, between Grant and Ross streets.



Also—*Three Valuable Building Lots*, eligibly situated, and of convenient size, on the corner of Smithfield street and Diamond alley.

WALTER H. LOWRIE.

South West corner of the Diamond, Pittsburgh.

June 18.—tf.

BRICK FOR SALE.

I HAVE on hand, Three Kilns, containing about 300,000 first rate Brick, which I will dispose of on liberal terms.

ALSO, TO LET,

The house and lot formerly occupied by me, about half a mile east of Birmingham: the lot is well stocked with fruit trees. Inquire of

O. ORMSBY GREGG.
No. 28 Water street,

Or of the subscriber near the Monongahela Bridge, O. ORMSBY.

June 11, 1830.—tf

Pittsburgh Starch Manufactory.

STARCH manufactured at the above establishment, may be had at the store of George Kirkpatrick, No. 8 Diamond Alley, or at either of the following stores—James Park & Co.; Tassey & Church; I. R. Smith & Co.; J. D. Davis, or Gabriel Adams. ALEX. FERGUSON.

June 18—tf. GEO. KIRKPATRICK.

Poetry.

From the Connecticut Mirror.

LIBERIA.

Winds!—what have ye gather'd from Africk's strand,
As ye swept the breath of that fragrant land?
The breath of the spice-bud,—the rich perfume
Of balm, and of gum, and of flowret's bloom?—
—" We have gather'd nought, save the heathen's prayer,
And the bursting sigh of the heart's despair."

—Waves!—what have ye heard on that ancient coast,
Where Egypt the might of her fame did boast,
Where the statue of Memnon saluted the morn,
And the pyramids tower in their giant scorn?——
—" We have heard the curse of the slave-ship's crew,
And the shriek of the chain'd, as the shore withdrew."

—Stars!—what have ye seen with the glancing eye
From your burning thrones in the sapphire sky?—
—" We have mark'd a gem as it brightly glow'd
On Africk's breast whence the blood-drop flow'd,
Pure light it shed o'er the dreary sod
Like the mystic stones of the priest of God,—
And we chanted that hymn which we sang at first,
When the Sun from the midnight of chaos burst."

H.

THE ROSE-BUD.

From the German of Goethe.

A rose, that bloom'd the road-side by,
Caught a young vagrant's wanton eye;
The child was gay, the morn was clear,
The child would see the rose-bud near:
He saw the blooming flower.
My little rose, my rose-bud dear!
My rose that blooms the road-side near!

The child exclaim'd, " My hands shall dare,
Thee, rose, from off thy stem to tear."
The rose replied, " If I have need,
My thorns shall make thy fingers bleed——
Thy rash design give o'er."
My little rose, my rose-bud dear!
My rose that blooms the road-side near!

Regardless of its thorny spray,
The child would tear the rose away;
The rose bewail'd with sob and sigh,
But all in vain, no help was nigh
To quell the urchin's power.
My little rose, my rose-bud dear!
My rose that bloom'd the road-side near! T.

Miscellany.

From Transactions of the Albany Institute, No. 4.

An account of a man who lived on water for fifty-three days. By James M'Naughton, M. D. Professor of Anatomy and Physiology in the University of the State of New York.

Read before the Institute, June 7, 1830.

The subject of the following narrative lived in the town of Fairfield, Herkimer county, in this state. His father is a respectable farmer, to whom, and to his wife and daughter, I am indebted for the particulars I am about to relate.

Reuben Kelsey, the individual referred to, was, until three years ago, considered a young man of great promise—remarkable for the correctness of his conduct, and his diligence in the prosecution of his studies. After having received the ordinary advantages at the Academy at Fairfield, he entered on the study of medicine, and read in the office of Doctor Johnson.—In the year 1825 he attended the lectures of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the western district.

Although among so many it is not always possible to know what proficiency each makes, yet, from all I can gather, he must have at least equaled his companions in the progress he made in his studies. His health seemed good, and there was nothing very peculiar in the operations of his mind. But in the course of the summer, after the close of the session of the college, his health began to decline, and his mind seemed to have undergone a change. His spirits, which were never very buoyant, became more sedate, and his thoughts seemed habitually to dwell on the subject of religion.—He quitted Dr. Johnson's office and went home.—From that time until his death, he never left his father's house, even for a day. For the three years immediately preceding his death, he almost constantly kept his room, apparently engaged in meditation. His only companion was his bible. He read nothing else, and his whole thoughts seemed to be fixed upon another world. He shunned society, even that of the pious: but he seemed happy and full of hopes. To his family he was kind and attached; and, with the exception of the deep cast of his devotional feelings, the equilibrium of his intellect did not seem, to his friends at least, to be materially disturbed.

Considering the little exercise he took, his general health, during the period, was as good as could have been expected. He came to the table at every meal, when called--and seemed not deficient in appetite. The only sickness of any consequence he experienced during his seclusion was an attack of cholera morbus, in the summer of 1828, from which he soon recovered, and seemed to enjoy his wonted health, until the latter end of May, 1829. At this time, his friends began to notice that his appetite was failing. It continued to decline more and more, until about the beginning of July, when it seemed entirely to have disappeared—For some weeks he had eaten very little; but on the 2d of July, he declined eating altogether---assigning as a reason, that when it was the will of the Almighty that he should eat, he would be furnished with an appetite.

It is not correct, as has been stated in the newspapers, that he refrained from eating, in consequence of a vision, warning him to do so, nor that he commenced his fast in imitation of our Savior in the wilderness. It does not appear that he had set any definite time for his fast, nor very distinctly assigned his motive for fasting at all. Indeed it is more than probable, that the great motive, in the first instance, was, that he felt no inclination to eat, and that after all desire for food had left him, he became convinced that there was more merit in abstinence than in eating. Towards the close of his life he told his sister that he had not experienced the least hunger except on the second day of his fast.---For the first six weeks he went regularly to the well, in the morning, and washed his head and face, and took a bowlful of water with him into the house. With this he used occasionaly to wash his mouth---he also used it for drink. His parents think, that the quantity of water he took in 24 hours, did not exceed, if it equaled, a pint. When he had fasted about a week, his parents became alarmed, and sent for medical aid.

The physicians, fearing that death would speedily ensue if nothing were done, advised his friends to insist on his taking food, and if necessary, to make use of compulsory measures, to induce him to comply with their wishes. Attempts were accordingly made to force him to take nourishment, and about a table spoonful of gruel was, in consequence, swallowed. But it was found in vain to struggle with him, as neither fear nor entreaty would avail. From that time until his dissolution, he was allowed to follow his own inclination, without control or constraint. On one occasion he went three days without taking even water; but this was probably more than he could persist in, as on the fourth morning he was observed to go to the well, and to drink copiously and greedily.

On the 11th day of his fast, he replied to the expostulations of his friends, that he had not felt so well, nor so strong, in two years, as at that moment, and consequently denied the necessity of taking food. For the first six weeks he walked out every day, and sometimes spent a great part of the day in the woods. His walk was steady and firm, and his friends even remarked that his step had an unusual elasticity. He shaved himself until about a week before his death, and was able to sit up in bed to the last day.

His mental faculties did not seem to become impaired as his general health declined; but on the contrary, his mind was calm and collected to the end. His voice, as might have been expected, towards the last, became feeble and low, but continued, nevertheless, distinct. Towards the close of his life, he did not go into the fields, nor during the last week even to the well; but still, he was able to sit up and go about his room. During the first three weeks of his abstinence, he fell away very fast, but afterwards he did not seem to waste so sensibly. His color was blue, and towards the last, blackish. His skin was cold, and he complained of chilliness. His general appearance was so ghastly, that children were frightened at the sight of him. Of this he seemed himself to be aware; for it was not uncommon to observe him covering his face when strangers were passing by.

Professor Willoughby visited him a few days before he died. He found his skin very cold, the respiration feeble and slow, but otherwise natural, —but the effluvia from the breath, and perhaps the skin, were extremely offensive. During the greater part of the latter weeks of his life, the parents say, that there was a considerable discharge of a foul, reddish matter, from the lungs. To this, perhaps, the offensive smell referred to, may be chiefly attributed. The pulse was regular, but slow and feeble, and what struck Professor Willoughby as most remarkable, was, the diminished size of the radial artery. Owing to the emaciation, it could be very distinctly felt: it seemed to be as small as a stout thread, and much firmer than natural. The artery had contracted to accommodate itself to the diminished quantity of blood it had to convey, and its greater hardness may be attributed partly to this contraction, and partly to the absorption of some of its elements, and the almost total suspension of nutrition.

Alvine evacuations were rare. His mother thinks he passed several weeks without any—but the secretions of urine seemed more regular. The voiding of this secretion was one of the last acts of his life.

After a lapse of fifty-three days, or nearly eight weeks, nature became exhausted, and his spirit fled. His hopes continued bright to the last, and he departed this life in the full expectation of a glorious immortality. And it is not unreasonable to suppose, from his unblemished life and ardent piety, while in the possession of his faculties, however erroneous some of his latter opinions may be considered, that, in his last hope, he has not been disappointed.

The body was examined by Dr. Johnson, the day after death. The viscera did not exhibit any very striking mark of disease. The stomach was not contracted as might have been expected—but was loose and flabby. The gall bladder was distented with a dark muddy looking bile. The mesentery, stomach and intestines, were excessively thin and transparent, and there was no fat in the omentum. It looked somewhat like the arachnoid membrane of the brain. At the time of death, Mr. Kelsey was 27 years of age.

Quantities of Water used in Paris, London, Rome, and Constantinople.

According to Frontinus, who had the charge of of the aqueducts under the Emperor Nerva, the nine main aqueducts in his time delivered every day about twenty-seven million eight hundred thousand cubic feet; and when all the aqueducts were in action, we may extend the quantity to fifty millions of cubic feet of water daily. Reckoning the population of ancient Rome at a million of souls, this would give us fifty cubic feet for the daily supply of each inhabitant—about three hundred wine gallons each. In modern Rome, which contains only one hundred and thirty thousand inhabitants, it is computed that about five millions and one third of cubic feet are expended—nearly equal to forty cubic feet for each individual, or two hundred and forty and a half wine gallons. In 1790 the supply of London was stated at two millions and three quarters of cubic feet; and now it may probably amount to about four millions, from the rivalship of the companies. This will not give more than three and a half cubic feet to each inhabitant, or about twenty-one wine gallons. The population of Paris is estimated at six hundred thousand souls, and the supply is not more than three hundred thousand cubic feet daily. This will give about half a cubic foot, or three wine gallons, for the use of each Parisian. In Constantinople, with a population of six hundred thousand, each inhabitant may be said to have two thirds of a cubic foot of water, or about six gallons—a very small quantity, when we take into account the frequent ablutions which are enjoined to be performed by the Mahometan religion. In Paris, in Rome, and Constantinople, a large proportion of the supply is further wasted in the public fountains, and this was also the case of ancient Rome; yet, if we allow only a fourth part of the supply stated by Frontinus to be used for private purposes, this quantity, when compared with the wants of the most luxurious modern population, will be enormous: for even from the miserable supply of Paris a great deduction must be made from the average quantity allowed to each individual, for the quantity flowing from the numerous public fountains in in that city. In London this is saved; and the whole quantity, or nearly all, may be fairly considered as consumed by its mass of inabitants for domestic purposes.—*N. Y. Minerva.*

Raising buildings by the Hydraulic Press.—A cotton mill, thirty yards long by ten yards wide, situated at Goitstock, near Bingley, the property of Mr. J. G. Horsfall, of that place, has, within a fortnight, been raised a story, by the application of the hydraulic press, without disturbing the roof or displacing any of the machinery. This operation is performed by placing the pump under the rafters in succession, and working the piston, when the roof is seen to rise about eight inches at a time, and stones of the requisite dimensions are introduced in succession, till a course of stone is placed all round the mill: the pump is then again applied in the same manner as before, and other stones placed, till at length the story is completed, and the additional room gained without affecting the stability of the edifice. The saving of expense by this mode of elevating a building is considerable.—*N. Y. Minerva.*

The Newspaper Press.—There are causes at work, which though by much and long struggling, and by enormous expenditure, a well conducted newspaper may surmount them, are gradually bearing to the ground, not such political abortions as the *Morning Journal* merely, but more or less the whole of the newspaper press of Great Britain. The press throughout the country labors (as every thing else does) under a weight of taxation which must sooner or later work its utter ruin. Already within the short space of four years, three daily papers—two of very respectable standing, one most powerfully supported---have disappeared, and *not one has taken their place.* Every thing points to the approaching extinction of several others; nor should we be surprised if, in half a dozen of years, there should not remain above three or four daily newspapers in England. We do not know to what to attribute the seeming apathy of our contemporaries under the burthens that Government continues to heap on them. They may take it as a sure word of prophecy, that if once their number be much reduced, their total destruction is not far off. They are strong only in companionship. As they diminish, the eyes of the public will be turned away from them, and their fall will be witnessed without opposition and without sympathy. If Rome had had but one neck, its tyrant would soon have mastered his enemies; but its necks were many, and Nero perished in his attempt to subjugate them. Whatever men of power may say, they regard the press with a hatred as instinctive as that with which the thief regards the halter. Let them once get the press so reduced that it may be attacked with a certain prospect of success, and the attack will not be long delayed.—*Spectator.*

☞ *Information Wanted.*—If Mary Gainer, who was in Quebec about two years ago, is yet living, she is hereby informed that her sister Ellen Gainer resides in Salem, Washington county, State of N. York. Editors of Newspapers, in the U. States and Canada, will oblige an anxious sister by inserting this notice.

STATISTICS OF THE NETHERLANDS.

From a London Paper.

We have already noticed the state of population in the Netherlands. We now refer to the progress of this interesting country in the arts of productive industry, under the heads of agriculture, commerce and manufactures. The kingdom of the Netherlands is dependent in a great measure upon foreign countries for its supply of corn; for, although the southern provinces produce more than is consumed by their population, it is not so with the northern parts, which are almost exclusively laid out in gardens and rich pastures. The total value of the agricultural capital is £433,153,333. This amount is made up of the estimated value of all the land in and out of cultivation, and of the living and dead stock upon it. It is computed that there are 200,000 farms, containing amongst them 1,500,000 oxen and cows, 590,000 heifers and calves, 330,000 horses above three years old, 95,000 colts under 3 years old, 1,600,000 sheep, 600,000 pigs, 20,000 asses, and 8,000,000 head of poultry. There appear to be 2,600,000 hectares, (two and a half acres each,) laid out for arable purposes, and in hop grounds and vineyards; 1,000,000 in meadow and fodder land, and 900,000 are occupied by woods. In pastures there are 400,000 hectares, in orchards 45,000, and in kitchen gardens 92,000. In parks, pleasure gardens, and heaths, 300,000 are consumed; and 116,000 lie waste in marshes and lakes. The gross annual produce of agricultural industry in the Netherlands is estimated at £50,095,166; the next yearly produce, deducting the cost of production, £16,698,390. We now proceed to the manufactures of the kingdom, over which the government watch with peculiar interest. Among other means of promoting that branch of the national interests, the institution of periodical exhibitions is one which has gained general notoriety in Europe. The first of these took place at Ghent in 1820, the second at Haarlem in 1825, and the third in the present year, 1830, at Brussels.

The authority from whence we derive these particulars states that there is a strong probability of a successful competition being shortly carried on between some of the hardware manufacturers of the Netherlands and our own town of Sheffield—a circumstance, it is observed, in the last degree interesting "to a nation like Great Britain, the pillars of whose arch of dominion are made of cotton and hardware." The quantity of coals annually dug in the Netherlands is to the value of £960,000, and in 1822, in four provinces, there were 93 great furnaces, 206 forges, 68 martinet houses (for hammering,) 19 foundries, 17 laminoirs or rolling houses, and 12 tin factories. The reviewer gives a very pleasing description of a village of 260 houses, built expressly for the workmen of a M. de Gorges, who has extensive collieries and works, upon which he employs 2,000 men, near Mons. Each house has a small garden attached to it. "The streets are laid out with uniformity and well paved; and in the center of the village is a large square planted with trees, in which is the ball room for Sunday amusements, the town hall, and the school for mutual instruction, where 400 children are gratuitously educated. The workmen have the gratuitous use of store houses for all purposes, and of the luxury of baths; and appear altogether in a very happy condition and comfortable. Such examples are not only useful, but cheering, amidst the mass of misery with which every nation more or less abounds."

INDIGENOUS TREES.

A New England paper makes some just remarks on the neglect of our own forest trees, for less beautiful exotics. The Sassafras, it says, grows almost as rapidly as the Lombardy poplar, and in shape, in the deep glossy green of the leaf, and in aromatic qualities, is not inferior to the Orange.—The Sumach is another beautiful shrub, which rises to the height of a small tree, and presents a beautiful contrast between its green and beautifully arranged foliage and crimson berries. In autumn, the whole shrub is of a color without a parallel. Yet neither of these indigenous trees is ever thought of for ornament. The same neglect pursues the Maple and Ash. We might add very largely indeed to this catalogue. The Hickory is a rich green tree in summer; in autumn it contributes among the most largely to the splendor of the autumnal tints. The Snow Drop or Fringe Tree grows in this neighborhood, and is remarkable for the graceful arrangement and color of its flowers; but you must seek it in the woods, not in gardens. The Red Bud, or Judas Tree, puts forth blossoms in the spring of as beautiful a hue as those of the peach, and as they come out before the leaves, it is very striking in the forest; but it is rarely transferred to ornamental plantations. The several species of *Azalea*, (Upright Honeysuckle,) are quite neglected; they are both beautifully colored and agreeably scented. The Franklinia, whose flower is five inches in diameter, and has the fragrance of the orange, is hardly known. It is a native of the more southern country, but would flourish here.—The Kalmia, which, says Michaux, is acknowledged to have the most beautiful flowers of any shrub which is known, is left to adorn the sides of the mountain and the glen. Our native Elm, more picturesque than any foreign ones, is supplanted by them in our cities. We believe, however, they have more taste in this respect in New England, in some of whose towns, Northampton for instance, they are found of great age and size. No tree has a deeper, cooler green, a denser foliage, or a more majestic size, than the common Ash found in this neighborhood. We recollect only one instance where it has been thought worth while to transfer it from the woods: there is one in the enclosure of the Fountain in Calvert street. Our evergreen trees, the pines, the firs, and the holly, are little prized, but are beautiful in winter.

Few of our readers who have not made themselves conversant with the history of insects, will, perhaps, believe, that among them are to be found miners, masons, carpenters, and upholsterers, who were perfect in their different trades six thousand years ago! The common spider has made every body familiar with his proficiency in the art of weaving; a similar insect, who has taken up his abode in the water, might have suggested the idea of the diving bell many centuries before it was discovered: and if we had our senses about us, when wandering in the fields of a fine evening in summer, the honor of inventing the air balloon would not have belonged to the French: we might have derived the principle of it from the little spider who lifts himself into the air upon his tiny web of gossamer, an elevation which he could not otherwise have any chance of attaining. The bees have, perhaps, been more frequently observed and watched in our gardens, than any other creature of the insect race. Yet how few have followed them into the hive, and there learned how much may be done in a given time by a division of labor; how, by ingenuity of contrivance, many mansions and store-houses may be erected with the greatest possible economy of space, and how, by mutual assistance and general subordination, thousands may live together in affluence and peace. Before Babylon was thought of, the social tribes of ants had constructed towers, and cities, and domes; had raised fortresses, and built covered ways, with all the art of an experienced engineer. The vulgar idea is that these insects feed upon corn. They do no such thing. They take it to their habitations, and break it up amongst the other materials of their edifices, but their food is of a much more select description. Some of the ant tribes feed chiefly upon liquor, which is yielded to them by the aphis, whole flocks of which insect, if we may use the expression, they appropriate to themselves, tend and support, as we do our flocks of sheep and our herds of cattle. But what, perhaps, is not the least surprising passage in the history of ants is this, that there are races of them which have their negro slaves; regular whites, who, reposing in indolence themselves, compel the less fortunate nation of blacks to do all the drudgery which they require. The wasp, who is pursued with unrelenting hostility by every body that sees him—the terror of all nurses,—is, nevertheless, a most industious and most excellent manufacturer of paper. —*English paper.*

In washing jewelry, or any thing ornamented with gold, it is a great improvement to pour a few drops of sal-volatile into the suds prepared for that purpose.

An Appeal to the citizens of Pennsylvania, in behalf of the

"REGISTER OF PENNSYLVANIA."

Two years and a half have now elapsed since "*The Register of Pennsylvania*" was undertaken. The editor commenced his labors from a desire to preserve the rapidly decaying monuments of former years, with a view to illustrate, by tradition, fact, anecdote, and document, every event, either amusing or important, connected with the earliest, and every succeeding age, of Pennsylvania. For this purpose, he diligently sought the conversations of the aged, searched the records of the curious; explored ephemeral pamphlets, written in the olden time; solicited the correspondence of antiquaries residing in remote corners of the State; taxed the contributions of societies established for the promotion of similar inquiries; rummaged public offices for their dusty contents; in short, he put in requisition every element he could influence, auxiliary to his design. Hard labor, considerable expense, and trouble the most vexatious, have been incurred and endured to render the *Register* the repository of the future materials of Pennsylvania history, and an index of present and future reference: the reservoir of the statistics and interesting transactions of the present time, and of all that is instructive, curious, or entertaining in the past. Whether the design of the editor has been accomplished; whether his researches have been attended with corresponding success; whether the expectation he orginally indulged, of being able to throw light on the various doubtful passages in our story, has been gratified or disappointed, he confidently refers to the sheets of his Register. In them are to be seen the merits or demerits of his labors, and the evidences of his industry or sloth. He believes that he has at least contributed something to the stock of Pennsylvania History.

With every prospect before him of being able to render the future numbers of his paper rich and attractive, he declares with regret, that he shall be compelled to abandon it at the close of the succeeding volume, unless he receives additional support, for up to this period, it has never more than repaid the actual expenses. In commencing his labors, the editor calculated from various causes, upon the probable paucity of his readers; but he was not prepared to believe, that, either politics, business or other pursuits, were so engrossing, or that there existed an indifference to the antiquities and statistics of our glorious state, so total, pervading and universal, as that ten subscribers from a county, could not be obtained to a weekly sheet dedicated to their elucidation. He has found it nevertheless true, for he does not possess a single subscriber in about forty counties of the state, and for the remainder, the slender encouragement he receives is derived almost exclusively from the city and county of Philadelphia. In counting upon ten subscribers in every county among the many liberal minded and intelligent spirits who from personal acquaintance he knows animate the body of each, he cannot be charged with having indulged an exorbitant anticipation. Ten patrons in each county, with the liberal aid received from the city and county of Philadelphia, would enable the editor to prosecute his labors with an ardor which would result in valuable acquisitions to the stock of general knowledge. It seems to him that a weekly sheet devoted to the preservation of facts relating to our history, conducted with ordinary intelligence and adequate industry, strongly addresses itself to every lover of the state, and especially every native Pennsylvanian. He, therefore, earnestly trusts that this appeal to the liberal and patriotic feelings of Pennsylvanians residing in other sections of the Commonwealth will not be unavailing, and that he will not be obliged to relinquish, for want of encouragement, an undertaking which promises such permanent benefits, not only to the contemporary inquirer, but also to the future historian. He takes the liberty of subjoining the testimony accorded to his paper by the "*North American Review,*" a periodical whose critical authority is universally acknowledged.

"Among the periodical works of a historical character, HAZARD'S REGISTER OF PENNSYLVANIA deserves great praise. The volumes that have already appeared, contain a rich fund of useful and important materials. Its purpose is, to exhibit the statistics, political and civil transactions, progress of internal improvement, and every kind of useful information relating to Pennsylvania. It is made a depository, also, of historical fragments of early times, selections from manuscripts, and reprints of rare pieces, which have a permanent value. It is the best devised, and most successful attempt of the kind which we have seen. The plan might be followed with great advantage in every State."

The American Almanac, another highly useful and popular work also published in Boston, remarks that, "HAZARD'S REGISTER OF PENNSYLVANIA is one of the most valuable Statistical works published in the country."

The *Register of Pennsylvania* is published in Philadelphia, in numbers, weekly, at five dollars per annum in advance. Complete sets, (being five volumes,) may still be obtained, either in Nos. at two dollars and fifty cents per volume, or three dollars per volume, half bound. Letters addressed to the editor, enclosing the amount of subscription, will be attended to.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal appears to be going on handsomely. The National Intelligencer of the 29th, says—"The distance from Seneca to Georgetown, is twenty-two miles. The principal works on this portion of the canal, are twenty-four locks of hewn stone, a large basin common to Washington and Georgetown, said to cover eight and a fourth acres of land, and to embrace one and a half miles of shore or wharf; five or six stone bridges in Georgetown, eight large culverts and several smaller ones, two dams built on a new plan, entirely of solid masonry, several walls, which vary from forty to fifty feet high, and upwards of a mile of embankment forty feet high; the whole finished in a style which at once reflects credit on the work and genius of the age in which it has been accomplished. The whole line is now nearly completed from Georgetown to the Point of Rocks, a distance of forty-four miles; and, but for the legal controversy growing out of the occupation of that point by the Baltimore and Ohio rail road company, the whole line would have been finished to Harper's Ferry this season. The first two miles of the canal, above Georgetown, are seventy feet wide at the surface of the water, and seven feet deep; the next two miles are eighty feet wide and six feet deep. This portion derives its supply of water from the Potomac, five miles above the town, and is so planned that a branch may be extended to Alexandria, one to Baltimore, and one to the navy yard. At this latter place, dry docks can be constructed, possessing advantages over any others in the world. The remaining distance to the Point of Rocks, the width of the canal will be sixty feet, and its depth six feet.

"In the short distance of twenty-two miles, now complete (or very nearly so) one hundred and ninety feet of lockage are embraced, or rather more than one third of the lockage from tide water to Cumberland; so that assuming for truth (what is not the case) that the character of the ground over the remaining distance is as difficult as what has been passed, there will result, on the score of lockage alone, a diminution of expense per mile in the remaining distance, of seven thousand dollars.—But, the fact is, the canal has now passed over the most difficult ground.

"Such has been the scarcity of earth in some places, that it became necessary to construct the towing path of a wall of solid stone work."

[The water will be slowly let into that part of the canal between the Little Falls and Seneca, on the 5th July,—but it will not be *filled* for a considerable time. A packet boat is building to ply upon it---and will afford a delightful excursion.—*Niles.*]

Leather and its Manufactures have a probable annual value greater than that of the whole crop of cotton in the United States, and employ many more of "the people"—the tax-paying, musket-bearing people. There were, it is likely, more "sons of St. Crispin" in the revolutionary army, than several of the present most clamorous of the old states supplied, all being told, that they furnished as regular soldiers. The hearts of free persons who labor with their own hands, are generally in "the right place," though their *heads* sometimes go wrong. All the leather branches have been *encouraged*—PROTECTED; and great success has attended them all. We are not indebted to England for our *souls*, and we have American *understandings!* To bring about these results, raw hides have been admitted free of duty—because the home production is altogether inadequate to the supply of certain indispensable kinds—and yet "a grave and reverend senator"—(for so all senators *should be*) from Missouri, has offered a hoax in the shape of a duty on hides imported! It is the very age of wild speculation.

We were led to these remarks on the suggestion of a valued friend, that the ingenuity of our countrymen might be advantageously applied to the discovery of a machine for grinding tanners' bark, superior to the cast-iron mills now in use—which suffer a great waste of the "*tannin,*" in the hard lumps which they leave—small it is true, but still large enough to prevent the escape of the "tanin," in the ordinary processes of the manufacture of leather, which, our friend says, must be evident to any one who will select a handful of the ground bark regarded as spent, dry the lumps, bruise them in a mortar, and immerse the powder in soft water. The bark used in tanning is an expensive material—and the demand is increasing faster that the supply. We should think it easy for our ingenious machinists to contrive something to prevent this waste of matter, and the prospect of reward invites them to attempt it. An independent fortune might soon be derived from a machine to effect this, if be furnished at a moderate price.—*Niles.*

THE LATE ADMINISTRATION.

One of the most valuable publications in this country is, without doubt, "the American Annual Register;" and it must be gratifying to its learned editor (Joseph Blunt, Esq. of New York,) to perceive that his labors are duly appreciated in Europe as well as in America. The following character of Mr. Adams' Administration, forms the conclusion of the first chapter of the third volume, which is just published. The present administration may think themselves fortunate indeed, if at the end of four years from their acession to power, they shall be able to render so good an account of their stewardship.—*Boston Courier.*

Thus terminated the Administration of John Quincy Adams, and whatever opinion may be entertained of its policy, and its tendency, it cannot be denied that its character was marked and definite, and that it exercised a strong influence upon the interests of the country. The merits and demerits of his policy were positive, and not negative. Certain definite objects were proposed as desirable, and the energies of the government were directed towards their attainment.

The United States, during this administration, enjoyed uninterrupted peace; and the foreign policy of the government had only in view the maintenance of the national character; the extension of its commercial relations; and the successful prosecution of the claims of American citizens upon foreign governments.

A portion of these claims upon Sweden and Denmark was obtained, and the claims which arose against the Brazilian government during the last war between that power and Buenos Ayres, were speedily adjusted by the liquidation of the claims. The exorbitant pretensions of Great Britain, respecting the West India trade, were resisted although at the expense of the direct trade between the United States and the British Islands.

The difficulties which occurred in carrying into effect the treaty of Ghent, relative to deported slaves, and other property taken away, having been found insurmountable, the sum of $1,205,960 which was amply sufficient, was obtained from the British government in satisfaction of these claims. A convention was also concluded with that government, and a mode provided for the peaceable settlement of the long pending, and finally threatening dispute concerning the northeast boundary of the United States. The treaty of commerce between the United States and Great Britain, and the convention effecting a temporary compromise of their conflicting claims to the territory west of the Rocky Mountains, both of which expired, by their own limitation, Oct. 20th, 1828, were renewed for an indefinite period, with liberty to either party to terminate them on giving one year's notice. Some commercial difficulties, which grew out of an adherence of the government of the Netherlands, to the principles of discriminating duties, were adjusted to mutual satisfaction. New treaties of amity, navigation, and commerce, in which the liberal principles maintained by the United States, in her commercial and foreign policy, were generally recognised, were concluded with Colombia, Austria, Sweden, Denmark, Guatemala and the Hanseatic league.

It was, however, in the domestic policy of the government, that the character of the administration was most strongly displayed. During its continuance in office, new and increased activity was imparted to those powers vested in the federal government, for the developement of the resources of the country, and the public revenue liberally expended in prosecuting those national measures, to which the sanction of Congress had been deliberately given, as the settled policy of the government.

More than one million of dollars had been expended in enlarging and maintaining the light-house establishment; half a million in completing the public buildings; two millions in erecting arsenals, barracks, and furnishing the national armories; nearly the same amount had been expended in permanent additions to the naval establishment; upwards of three millions had been devoted to fortifying the sea-coast; and more than four millions expended in providing the internal communications between different parts of the country, and in procuring information, by scientific surveys, concerning its capacity for further improvement. Indeed, more had been directly effected by the aid of government, in this respect, during Mr. Adams' administration, than during the administration of all his predecessors. Other sums, exceeding a million, had been appropriated for objects of a lasting character, and not belonging to the annual expense of the government; making in the whole nearly fourteen millions of dollars, expended for the permanent benefit of the country, during this administration.

At the same time, the interest on the public debt was punctually paid, and the debt itself was in a constant course of reduction, having been diminished $30,373,188 during this administration, and leaving due, on the 1st of January, 1829, $58,362,136. Whilst these sums were devoted to increasing the resources, and improving the condition of the country, and in discharging its pecuniary obligations, gratitude and humanity were not forgotten.

More than five millions of dollars were appropriated to solace the declining years of the surviving officers of the revolution; and a million and a half expended in extinguishing the Indian title, and defraying the expense of the removal beyond the Mississippi, of such tribes as were unqualified for a residence near civilized communities; and in promoting the civilization of those, who, relying on the faith of the United States, preferred to remain on the lands which were the abodes of their fathers.

In the condition which we have described, in peace, with an increasing revenue, and with a surplus of $5,125,638 in the public treasury, the administration of the United States, was surrendered by Mr. Adams, who became a private citizen, to Gen. Jackson, his successor.

Formation of Shot.—It is the cohesive principle which gives rotundity to grains of shot: the liquid metal is allowed to fall, like rain, from a great elevation. In its descent the drops become truly globular, and before they reach the end of their fall, they are hardened by cooling, so that they retain their shape.

Might and Main.—Lord Charles Somerset was telling a long story about his walking in the woods at the Cape one day, when he came suddenly plump upon a huge shaggy lion. "Thinking to frighten him,' said the noble Lord, "I ran at him with all my *might.*" "Whereupon," said another, interrupting him, "he ran away with all his *mane.*" "Just so," said his Lordship.

PITTSBURGH BANK-NOTE EXCHANGE.

CORRECTED semi-monthly, at N. Holmes' Exchange Office, No. 33 Market Street

Pennsylvania.		*District Columbia,* gen.	½
U. S. Bank & bran.	par	*Michigan,* $5 & upw.	3
Philadelphia Banks	do	*New York.*	
Bank of Pittsburgh	do	City Banks	1
Easton	do	Troy and Albany	2
Germantown	do	Mohawk Bk. Schen.	do
Erie	1	Newburgh	do
Montgomery county	par	Orange county	do
West Chester	do	Catskill	do
Farmers' Bk. Lanc.	do	Auburn	do
Harrisburgh	do	Geneva	do
Bucks county	do.	Centr. Bk. Cher. Val.	do.
Lancaster Bank	½	Chenango	2
Northampton	½	Utica Bk. & branches	do
York Bank	½	Ontario Bk. at Utica	do
Chambersburgh	1	do. at Canandaigua	do
Greensburgh	50	Rochester	do
Brownsville	½	Niagara Bank	no sale
Gettysburgh	½	*Georgia.*	
Susquehanna Br. Co.	½	St. Bks. gen. $5 & up.	1½
Farmers' Bk. Read'g	½	*Maryland.*	
Pottsville Bank,	unc.	Baltimore City Bks.	par
Ohio.		George's county	½
F. & M. B'k. of Steubenville,	½	Annap. & br. Easton	do
Mount Pleasant	½	Fredk. co. Hav. de Gra.	do
Western Reserve	½	Westminster	do
St. Clairsville	½	Hagerstown	do
Bank of Chillicothe	½	Williamsport	do
Lancaster	½	*New Jersey.*	
Marietta	½	St. Bk. at N. Brunsw.	1
Columbus	½	Trenton Bank	do
Canton	2	New Brunswick	do
Portsmouth, $5 & up.	3	Mount Holly	do
B'k of Steubenville, unc.		Camden	do
Indiana.		Cumberland	do
F. & M. Bk. Madison	12½	Newark Insurance	do
Bc. at Lawrenceb.	50	State Bank at Morris	do
North Carolina.		do. at Elizabeth't'n	do
State bk. & branches		Sussex	do
$5 and upwards.	5	Paterson bank	unc
South Carolina.		*Connecticut.*	
Charleston, $5 & up.	3	New Haven Bk. do.	½
Delaware.		Bridgeport	do
Bank of Delaware	½	Middletown bank	do
Commercial Bk. Del.	½	Phœnix Bk. Hartford	do
Farmers' Bk. of Del.	½	*Virginia.*	
Branch at Newcastle	½	Richm'd & br. $5 & up.	1
do. at Wilm'gton	½	Valley B'k & bran.	do
do. at George't'n	½	N. W. B'k Wheeling	½
Wilmington & Bran.	2	*Rhode Island.*	
Massachusetts.		Providence Banks	2
Boston Bks. $5 & up.	2	Wash'gton B'k West.	do
Springfield	2	Phœnix B'k at do.	do
Hamsh. Bk. N. Hampt.	2	N. E. Commer. Bank	do
Salem	2	Oth. R. I. notes, gen.	do
Worcester	2	*Vermont.*	
Other Massach. notes	2	Burlington	3
		New Hampshire, gen.	3

Office of the Tennessee Canal Commissioners,
25th May, 1830.

TO CANAL CONTRACTORS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office, until the 20th day of September next, for the execution of certain works for improving the navigation of Tennessee River in North Alabama, below the Muscle Shoals.

These improvements will extend over a distance of 28 miles, between Florence and Waterloo, and the plan is to deepen the Channel, by dragging and blasting of rock, and by the erection of wing dams and walls to confine the water in the channel.

The first obstruction at Tuscumbia Shoals, having at low water a depth of 2½ feet, will require *dragging* over a length of 120 yards, one foot in depth, and the removal of 1,597 cubic yards of gravel, stone, &c. Also, the erection of rock *dams,* (of dry masonry,) to be laid in ranges, and partially hammered, estimated to contain 10,742 cubic yards.

The obstruction at Big-Buck Shoal, affording but 2½ feet of water, will require *blasting* on a rocky bar of 50 yards in length, 40 yards in width, and two feet in depth, containing 134 cubic yards; and the erection of 4,263 cubic yards of rock *dams.*

The obstructions at Colbert's and Brush-Run Island will require, at Colbert's shoal, *dragging* on a length of 1,600 yards 1½ feet in depth, amounting to 1,800 cubic yards; and the erection of 15,920 cubic yards of rock *dams.* Below Colbert's shoal, (from 3 to 4,) a reef of rocks, which is dry at low water, will require to be *blasted* 100 yards in length, 25 yards in width, and 4 feet in depth, amounting to 3,333 cubic yards; also, the erection of 2,805 cubic yards of *dams,* and *dragging* over a distance of 100 yards, one foot in depth, amounting to 1,333 cubic yards.

The obstructions at the head of Brush-Run Island will require *dragging* on a length of 1,100 yards, 6 inches in depth, amounting to 7,333 cubic yards; also *blasting* on a length of 80 yards, 3 feet in depth, amounting to 2,000 cubic yards; and the erection of 5,214 cubic yards of *dams.*

The obstructions at Bee-Tree Island will require *dragging* on a length of 2,400 yards, and depth of 6 inches, making 16,800 cubic yards; also *blasting* two reefs of rocks on a length of 260 yards, 1 foot in depth, amounting to 2,600 cubic yards, and the erection of 20,382 cubic yards of *dams.*

Proposals to be directed to John Boardman, Secretary of the Board of Tennessee Canal Commissioners, at Huntsville, Alabama.

The above works are but a commencement of the splendid scheme of improvements at the Muscle Shoals in Tennessee River, projected by the General Government, where a steam boat canal is contemplated, and will be prosecuted with all convenient despatch.

The plan of the improvements and the specifications will be exhibited to contractors at any time after 20th August next, by the Engineer at Florence, employed to superintend their construction. The magnitude of the work, the facilities of obtaining materials and provisions, and ample funds being in hand, render this undertaking worthy the attention of enterprizing contractors.

By order of the Board of Tennessee Canal Commissioners. JOHN BOARDMAN,
June 15---w6t. *Secretary.*

ST. CL

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 13, 1830.

☞ River 5 feet above low water, and rising slowly. 3 arrivals and 2 departures since our last.

☞ The Editor, being unwell, has been unable to devote the usual attention to this day's paper.

VARIOUS MATTERS.

Information has been received at Boston that the United States' schooner Grampus, having sailed from Cape Haytien, on the 4th of June, spoke, on the night of that day, the brig Kremlin, from Antwerp, for St. Jago, from which information was received that a suspicious schooner, having been alongside, had ordered a boat on board; but that the brig, being armed, had kept them off.—The Grampus immediately went in pursuit, overtook the schooner, and fired a shot to bring her to; but this was returned; and the Pirate endeavored to escape. She continued firing, until a second broadside from the Grampus disabled her and compelled her to surrender. She had ten men killed, including the captain, her crew consisting of eighty, with eighty slaves. The Grampus and the Pirate then proceeded into Pensacola.—*Poulson.*

The Georgia Journal commences an article in relation to the President's veto on the Maysville Road Bill with saying—"The American System has received a blow which, it is hoped, will prostrate it for ever. General Jackson will have realized the *meaning* of his toast: 'The Federal Union must be preserved.'"

Compendium of Mechanics.—Professor Renwick, of Columbia College, has prepared an edition of *Burton's Compendium of Mechanics*, which has just been issued at New York, by the brothers Carvill. It is intended as a text book for engineers, mill wrights, machine makers, smiths, and others, and contains the practical application of the principles of mathematics to the several arts and occupations, presented in a clever, popular form.—Examples for each rule are given, calculated in decimal arithmetic. The American editor has added to the work various tables and rules for calculation, some of which we understand were suggested by experienced engineers, together with an article on the isometrical perspective.

General Sumter.—The Sumterville, (S. C.) Gazette, after stating the particulars of the trial and acquittal of Benjamin Scott, on a charge of kidnapping negroes, thus feelingly notices the appearance, on the occasion, of one of the venerable fathers of the Republic:—

"The trial was an interesting one, but a circumstance, extraneous to the trial, still more excited our feeling—that was the presence of the aged warrior and remarkable patriot, Gen. Sumter, for a few minutes on the second day. We had a strong curiosity to see this venerable soldier of the revolution, and we scarcely ever experienced greater gratification than when we pressed the hand which had so often wielded the sword of Liberty. The whole assemblage regarded this chief and statesman of other days, with a common feeling of admiration, gratitude, and enthusiastic attachment. He is now in his 97th year—has a healthy appearance—moves with activity and firmness of step—mounts his horse and dismounts with great ease, and is entertaining and instructive in conversation."

Snake Poison.—A Mr. M'Corwick, of Newton, (Ind.) publishes that pulverized charcoal made into a plaster with hog's lard, is a grand antidote to the poison of snake bites. With it he cured a child which was bitten by a copper-head, in both ankles. So rapid was the progress of the poison, that in five minutes after the biting, the child's tongue was swollen, and green matter ejected from the stomach: but the effect of the antidote was nearly as instantaneous as the poison, and the child entirely recovered. The ointment was applied every half hour for twelve hours. One editor suggests that it might be a good application for the sting of the bee, and other insects.

Coming to their Senses.—The Southern *nullifiers* will shortly find themselves in a pitiable minority, even in their own head quarters. The nullifiers having drawn the line, the people are beginning to come out from among them. The Charleston Patriot of a late date says, what perhaps it would not have said a month since: "It is impossible to deny that the admission of the right to Nullify will bring the Federal Government to the state of imbecility of the old Confederation."

This is well thought of and well said. Had the leading papers of South Carolina spoken to the point sooner, it would perhaps have prevented the *Telescope* and *Mercury* folks from cutting such a *figure* as they now do, in the eyes of all reasonable people.—*Balt. Patriot.*

A bold truth.—Mr. Everett, in his address delivered at Charlestown, on Thursday, after stating that two hundred years had improved the condition of the Indians as well as the whites, remarked that the *to-be removed savages*, now pleaded their own rights, in their own papers, "in better English than was used by the high officers of government."—The audience acceded to the truth of this remark, by general acclamation.—*Boston Patriot.*

Who's the dupe?—A Western paper says:—General Jackson, in his answer to Governor Ray of Indiana, dated February 28, 1828, said—"My opinions at present are precisely what they were in 1823 and '24, when I voted for the present tariff and appropriations for Internal Improvements."—The friends of Internal Improvements gave him their votes, and he puts his veto upon bills passed by Congress to aid Internal Improvements. Now *who's the dupe?*—*Balt. Patriot.*

States.—A few days since we received some beautiful specimens of school-slates, from the extensive manufactory of Mr. James M. Porter, near Easton, Pennsylvania; and since then, there has been deposited with us others equally valuable, with specimens of very superior pencils, from the manufactory of Mr. Thomas Symington, in Baltimore, established two months since,—but now, for the first time made known to us. Indeed, we are taking so many steps up the "ladder of independence," that it is not easy to keep an account of them!

It appears that these slates are at lower prices than the English or Welsh, which have nearly as good a quality—and a reduction in the present moderate price is expected from improved machinery and increased experience. The old, or *revenue* duty, will probably be wholly taken off in favor of consumers, though this manufacture owes its *existence* to the *protecting* duty, recently levied. The price of roofing slates has been *reduced one third*, in consequence of the southern notions of a *tax* laid to enrich manufactures! It is difficult to know what the anti-tariffites wish, except that we should be dependent on England. The greater the *reduction* in the selling price of a commodity, the more they growl about *taxation* upon it! They would prefer that the quarries from whence these slates are derived should have remained valueless as they had been "since the flood"—rather than *American* slates should be sold for *thirty-three per cent. less* than the *British* always *taxed* us for them, *until we began to make them for ourselves;* and then John's *conscience* induced him to lower the price! But we shall beat him at that game also.

The importation of foreign slates will soon be "done up"—unless the tariff be repealed, and the British may again glut the market, or supply it scantily, as interest shall dictate. [Let *American* boys "*calculate*" on *American* slates. Amen!] —*Niles.*

The money paid for a daily paper in England, will suffice to pay the wages of a servant, purchase two coats a year, or pay the subscription to an expensive club, where a number of publications are to be seen, and a number of wants gratified. The effect of the taxes on newspapers, which amount to about 300 per cent. is such as to diminish the consumption even among the wealthy classes, and render the commodity less productive as a source of revenue to the government.

The Veto in the South.—The Georgia Journal, in speaking of the Veto, says:—"*The American System* has received a *blow* which, it is hoped will *prostrate it forever.*" Let the West and the middle States look it. They were deceived by "*judicious*" non committals, *once;* but if they shall be deceived a *second* time, and by the same men, it will be their own fault!—*Balt. Patriot.*

Wonders of Nature.—There are many wonders of nature which pass under our eye misunderstood and disregarded. Nothing can be more wonderful than the effects of frost, which, in the space of a single night, stops the running stream in its course, and converts the lake, moved by the gentlest breeze, into a firm plain, which man and beast may traverse at pleasure. As iron when it is heated expands, so does water when frozen, that is, they both take up more room than they did before. A bolt of iron which passes easily into a hole when cold, will not enter when made red-hot. If a bottle of water closely corked is permitted to freeze, the bottle will be broken, for the want of sufficient room for the water it contains to expand in. Even cannons filled with water, and plugged up at the muzzle and touch-hole, have been burst by an intense frost. This property of the frost produces a beneficial effect to the farmer, for the hard clods of the ploughed ground are loosened and broken to pieces by the swelling of the water within them when it freezes, and thus the ground is prepared for receiving the seed in spring. —*N. Y. Minerva.*

Sang Froid.—It is notorious, (says Marmontel in his biography) that with much nobleness and dignity of soul, Marshal Saxe was fond of mirth and jollity. By taste, as well as by system, he loved merriment in his armies, saying that the French never did so well as when they were led on gaily, and what they most feared in war, was weary inactivity. He had always a comic opera in his camp. It was at the theatre that he gave the order of the battle: and on those occasions, the principal actress used to come forward and say—"Gentlemen, to-morrow there will be no play, on account of the battle the Marshal gives: after to-morrow, the "*Cock of the Village*," with the "*Merry Intrigues*," &c.

Mysterious Sounds.—Dr. Arnott states that the crew of a ship sailing along the coast of Brazil, far out of sight of land, heard distinctly, a ringing of bells, whenever they stood on a particular place on the deck. Months afterwards it was ascertained that at that time the bells of the city of St. Salvador, one hundred miles distant from the ship, had been ringing on account of a great festival.—The sounds it seems were reflected from the concave surface of a wide spreading sail, which bro't them to a focus as a concave mirror conveys the rays of light to a point.

Anecdote.—The Nantucket Inquirer, in a notice of the last annual sheep-shearing on that Island, says:—"Our selectmen very properly gave due notice to prohibit the sale of ardent spirits on the occasion: but we understand that one man opened a shop for the *sale of water*, and furnished the *spirit, gratis.* Jack tars are up to a thing or two; and one of the sturdy sons of Neptune, having been made acquainted with the terms of the water merchant, filled a tumbler half full of rum, drank it down, said it was good enough without reducing, and told the evader of the law that he might sell the water to some one who liked it better than he did."

Wisdom of Providence.—There appears nothing more accidental than the sex of an infant, yet take any great city or any great province, and you will find that the relations of males and females are unalterable. Again, a part of the pure air of the atmosphere is continually consumed in combustion and respiration: living vegetables emit this principle during their growth: nothing appears more accidental than the proportion of vegetable to animal life on the surface of the earth, yet they are perfectly equivalent, and the balance of the sexes, like the constitution of the atmosphere, depends upon the same unerring intelligence.—*Sir H. Dary.*

Singular Taste and Antipathy.—One thing which gave Bonaparte great pleasure, when in the country, was to see a tall, slender woman, dressed in white, walking beneath an alley of shaded trees. He detested colored dresses, and especially dark ones. To fat women he had invincible antipathy, and he could not endure the sight of a pregnant woman: it therefore rarely happened that a female in that state was invited to his parties.—*Bourienne's Memoirs.*

At a village near Taunton, England, a poor girl, 13 years of age, is now dying, after a long illness, from a decline. Her mother, such are the deplorably superstitious effects of besotted ignorance, regularly places at night open penknives under her pillow, and well sharpened scythe blades under the bed, with a view of keeping off the "witch!" to whose baneful influence she attributes her daughter's indisposition. The school-master would seem to be wanted at Taunton.

Singular substitute for a Bell.—When we arrived at the bridge of the Paraihiba, we found that we were too late to pass over. In Brazil all journeys are suspended at the Ave Maria, that is, the vespers to the Virgin that commence after sunset.—Instead of a curfew, this period is announced in the country by a very simple and beautiful circumstance. A large beetle (pelidnota testacea) with silver wings then issues forth, and announces the hour of vespers by winding his solemn and sonorous horn. The Brazilians consider that there is something sacred in this coincidence; that the insect is the herald of the Virgin, sent to announce the time of her prayer; and it is for that reason constantly called escaravelho d' Ave Maria or the Ave Maria beetle. On the hill of Santa Theresa I have heard it of an evening, humming round the convent, and joining its harmonious bass to the sweet chaunt of the nuns within at their evening service. —*Dr. Walsh's Notices of Brazil.*

Since the commencement of the fine weather, the visiters to the Thames Tunnel have daily increased. The Duke of Wellington and a party of ladies visited it a few days ago. They now amount to about a thousand a week. It is known to our readers that the work is completed to the length of 600 feet, being full half the distance.—The appearance of the work gives the idea of a stability that may defy old Time himself; nor is there the slightest appearance of moisture throughout. It is lighted with oil gas burners, and at the termination a mirror of large dimensions is inserted in a wall built across the Tunnel, which appears to double its length. The company have also provided a camera. It is really a disgrace to a nation like England, that this noble project of the Thames Tunnel should be permitted to remain so long uncompleted. We hope that some spirited individuals will be induced to take up an enterprise, which, from the first moment of its undertaking, had excited the greatest interest throughout Europe.—*London paper.*

From the Gettysburgh Sentinel.

STOP THE MURDERERS!

A murder has lately been committed in Northampton county, Pennsylvania, upon a certain *John Peters*, by four men, named Patrick M'Carty, Francis Gaina, alias Kainah, Garret Roach and Thomas Duffy. The Governor has offered a reward of $200 for their apprehension out of the county. The following is the description given of the men:—

Patrick M'Carty, is a tall, thin, spare-faced man, about five feet eleven inches high, sandy complexion and freckled face, between twenty-five and thirty years of age—wore a black hat, a blue tight bodied coat, and blue pantaloons.

Francis Gaina, alias Kainah, is a stout, thick set man, between twenty-five and thirty years of age, light complexion, has lost two front teeth, and has a singular upper lip, something like a hare lip—wore a white hat and light grey roundabout.

Garret Roach, is a stout, heavy built, thick set man, about six feet high, with a full red face, and yellowish hair—wore a sea-grass hat, and is about twenty-five years of age.

Thomas Duffy, is a middle sized man, rather thick set, eyes, hair, and complexion dark, about thirty-three or thirty-five years of age—wore a black hat, blue sailor jacket, and blue pantaloons. All Irishmen.

From the National Gazette.

We read in a Philadelphia paper of Saturday what we did not expect to see in an American journal—an eulogium upon *Colonel Burr*, and an appeal to public sympathy in his behalf; and this on the eve of the anniversary of American Independence. The obscurity, or temporary oblivion, to which this man has been consigned, ought not to have been disturbed by either panegyric, palliation or curse: his place and mode of existence form a most curious illustration of the excellence and peculiarity of our institutions, political and social. It is not what he performed and what he attempted at home, that should alone be remembered when the living shade is paraded before the public eye; but also what he said and attempted abroad. The visiter, who portrays him in colors so winning and bright, does not know, perhaps, that, in London, he claimed immunity of the British government as a British subject.

Colonel Burr should not, indeed, be an object of "private persecution;" not even by dragging him to light for public admiration or sympathy. But, whenever so brought forward, or held up to all, he must be regarded as 'one entitled to public reprobation.' We should apply this remark even to Major Andre, if he survived in New York, and *a fortiori*, to *Arnold*, in the same situation. The latter might have survived to live unharmed, innoxious, and forgotten, near the scene of his most dangerous and perfidious treason; he might have retained his intellectual faculties, and pleased a visiter by his colloquial merits; he might, likewise, have been represented as "more virtuous than vicious,—as a gallant officer in the revolutionary war,—at one time a favorite citizen of the nation," with "too ardent ambition;"—but, whenever publicly described in terms of favor and condolence, as an object of general sympathy, the effect could be, only a revival of "public reprobation." Every such apostate must ever be

"His country's curse, his children's shame,
Outcast of virtue, peace, and fame."

Virgil did not forget to exhibit to Æneas, as under the worst agonies of hell, him who had sold his native land for gold or given it a master.

Vendidit hic auro patriam, *dominumq. potentem Imposuit.*

The moral poet would not have made his fate different, whether he had yielded to avarice or "a too ardent ambition"—whether he had succeeded or failed in his nefarious attempt.

The correspondent of the morning paper speaks of Burr "as a monument of the ruin which even the suspicion of lawless views brings on the most talented statesmen of the country." There was much more than mere suspicion of lawless views; there was abundant proof, full notoriety, and boastful confession, too, after he had escaped by what Mr. Burke calls the back doors and sally-ports of the law. It was not the action or dispositions of the government that drove him to Europe; it was the withering blast or the finger of general scorn.

We should not feel ourselves free to employ this language, nor touch his present privacy and insignificance, if the eulogy and the appeal to which we have referred, were not adventured. No one should invade his personal security; but his example, when adduced in a softened or propitiatory aspect, becomes a proper subject for such representation and sentence, as it intrinsically warrants and must for ever incur. This is a conjuncture when, as we conceive, the sensibility of the people should be rather refined and excited, than deadened or perverted, in relation to a seditious "violation of our laws," or a daring breach and rejection of the authority of the general government. The best way of celebrating the near anniversary of the Independence of the United States, will be to proclaim and exalt the value of the Union, and the supremacy of its laws, with allusion to the bad doctrines and menaces of the nullifying party in the South, and their abettors wherever open in concurrence.

Foreign News.

From the New York American.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the *Sylvanus Jenkins*, from Liverpool, we have London papers to the 23d ult. inclusive, and Liverpool of the 24th.

The Sovereign's health was still the principal topic, and it seems pretty generally conceded by the newspapers—and our private advices are to the same effect—that the late rally, which was for a time so flattering, cannot be relied on as indicative of eventual recovery.

The partial change in the French Cabinet, of which the Sully brought us a rumor, had actually taken place. *M. de Villele*, however, seems as far from the ministry as ever.

LIVERPOOL, 24th May.—*The King's Health.*—The gloomy accounts which we published last week, respecting his Majesty's health were followed by those of a more cheering nature. His Majesty's disorder seems to have abated somewhat of its violence: but he is far from being out of danger. We trust, however, that the relief which the monarch has experienced from suffering may lead to the re-establishment of his health, and that he may yet live long to reign over a dutiful and affectionate people. It will be observed, that the two last bulletins issued by the physicians are not so favorable as those published in the early part of the week. We subjoin the whole series issued since our last.

Windsor Castle, May 22, 1830.

"The King's symptoms remain the same. His Majesty has passed a better night. (Signed)

HENRY HALFORD,
M. J. TIERNEY."

May 16.—The King has not had a very good night; but still his Majesty feels himself better.

May 17.—The King has had a good night. His Majesty's symptoms are alleviated.

May 18.—The King has passed a tranquil night. His Majesty's symptoms are all alleviated.

May 19.—The King slept well last night. His Majesty's symptoms continue mitigated.

May 20.—The King has passed a good night. His Majesty's symptoms continue to improve.

May 21.—The King's symptoms continue favorable; but his Majesty has passed a bad night.

From our Correspondent.—The King's health continues to be the principal topic of conversation in the city, where as little hope as ever still prevails of his Majesty recovering perfectly from his disorder.

From the Globe.—The latest accounts from Windsor, through an authentic source, are not of the most cheering character. His Majesty is certainly much better, as compared with his state at one period last week: but we regret to find that confident hopes of permanent recovery are not entertained.

An express from Paris, says the Courier of 21st May, has arrived with accounts till Wednesday evening. In regard to the expedition they bring the following

TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCH.

Toulon, May 18.—Half past 2.

Admiral Duperre to his Excellency the Minister of Marine and the Colonies—

The fleet is ready to sail—every thing is embarked, both men and *materiel.*

The first division of the fleet takes advantage of a light breeze to make sail. The movement has thus commenced.—*Gazette de France.*

The arrival of another express from Paris has brought the Moniteur, and other papers of Thursday. They confirm the official changes which we announced yesterday; in particular, the appointment of M. de Chantelauze to the head of the Judicial Department, and of M. de Peyronnet to that of the Interior or Home Department. Both are Ultra-Royalists, and both are obnoxious to the Liberals, especially M. de Peyronnet, who, for a number of years, has been one of the most forcible speakers against that party of the Lower House.

To these arrangements in the higher offices is to be added one of secondary importance, viz. the suppression or abolition of the Board for the "Direction of Bridges, Highways, and Mines," and the appointment of a new Board, under the more comprehensive title of "Department of Public Works," at the head of which is placed Baron Capelle, hitherto Prefect of the Department of Seine et Oise.

The establishment of this new office is of great interest in a statistical sense. It indicates on the part of the French Government a determination to forward, with a vigorous hand, the progress of interior improvement, thus directing to objects of domestic industry more and more of that national activity, which, under Bonaparte, was wasted in ambitious undertakings. There seems to be no truth in the alleged approximation of Villele to the present Ministry.—*London Courier, May 22.*

Accounts from Russia and Turkey have reached us to-day, as usual, through the medium of the German papers.

BERLIN, May 7.—The Russian army will retire over the Balkan in the course of the summer, but leave at Bourgas, as well as at Adrianople, an hospital, with a guard of one or two regiments. The Russian general staff has taken advantage of the occupation of the countries on both sides of the Balkan, to have the most accurate and special maps and plans executed from the most careful surveys.

"There is not the slightest foundation for what the French papers have reported of the troubles in the Russian empire. On the contrary, the three political powers in Russia—the Emperor, the Senate, and the Clergy—have never acted together with so much harmony.

"We learn with great pleasure that the Synod has at length consented to the abolition of the Old Style, which is twelve days behind the New Style, a reform which even the late Emperor Alexander, highly respected as he was, could not effect."

The papers give reason to hope, that in another and very distant quarter, the sword is about to be turned into the ploughshare.

"Accounts have been received from the interior of Asia, which are so far important as they may have much influence on the consumption of European goods in the East. For these three years the Khan of Great Tartary has been engaged in a war with the Khan of Khiva, which was carried on with much animosity. Each of the contending parties has sent despatches to St. Petersburgh to ask the assistance of Russia, but the Emperor would not interfere except in the character of a mediator, and the great respect in which Russia is held throughout the North of Asia, has nearly restored tranquillity to the interior of that continent."

The London Courier says—"Already no vote of the Imperial Parliament is required for the civil list of Upper Canada, the proceeds of the sale of Crown Lands in that Province having superseded the annual Parliamentary grant. For this relief the country is indebted to Earl Bathurst and Mr. W. Horton. The saving to the British Exchequer will be about £350,000."

From the National Gazette.

We have not yet received the London papers due to us by the packet ship Silas Richards, arrived at New York, but are indebted to Mr. Sanderson, of the Merchants' Coffee House, for the Liverpool Albion of the 24th May, and the London Observer, (the Sunday paper,) of the 23d of that month. The latest intelligence concerning the King's health was of the most unfavorable tenor. We know, indeed, that the Duke of Wellington spoke of the case as desperate but a week before. The partial change in the French ministry, and the establishment of the new Department of Public Works, are the principal topics of French news. Internal Improvement will become a main object with every enlightened government of Europe. Europe, however, labors under impediments in vicious political and social institutions and popular discontents, which must impede that object, and from which the United States are happily free. The unembarrassed operations of the several members of our confederacy, and of the national councils, acting in liberal concurrence and with enlarged views, might, and we trust will, produce more splendid and fruitful results from roads and canals than the world has yet seen.

The Duke of Wellington had an interview with the King on the 21st May.

The London Sun, of that date, which we have before us, contains a full report of the debate, in the House of Commons, respecting trade with Mexico. It seems that Mr. Huskisson, Sir Robert Wilson, and Mr. Baring—members of his Majesty's Opposition—have taken the alarm about the ambition or territorial cupidity of the United States. The former thinks that Great Britain should prevent us from possessing any more coast along the Gulph of Mexico, than we at present hold. Sir Robert observed, in a long speech, that it was "of great consequence to Great Britain that the United States were slowly acquiring the coasts on both sides of the Gulph of Mexico," and that "by and bye British ships would be unable to enter that Gulph, without passing under the guns of the United States."—"The balance of power," he added, "would be destroyed, and after extending themselves on one side, the United States would extend themselves on the other, and go beyond the river St. Lawrence." The British domination in India furnishes a most edifying example of strict regard for the *balance of power* in a distant quarter of the globe!—For the purpose of *extension*, it is not necessary for our government to machinate or move at all. We shall grow, if we ultimately please, by what may be called a spontaneous accretion on both north and south.

Sir Robert Peel, the Secretary of State, replied to Mr. Huskisson in a very satisfactory and liberal strain. But Mr. Alexander Baring was not content. He remarked, "In whatever the right honorable gentleman said, he was bound to speak in terms of courtesy towards great powers;—it was consequently natural that he should express confidence in the honorable assurance received from the United States: but when he reflected on the American character for *creeping on to power* by the specious means of settlements, he feared that the British Government might not be able to check its progress hereafter without some better security than assurances." This language implies that the American Government has instigated or encouraged settlements in the territory of other powers; yet Mr. B. ought to know this has not been the case, and that it is not in the power of the government to prevent the roving or emigration of its citizens. We have gained no territory by means of them. Louisiana and Florida came by fair purchase and treaty.

Sir Robert Peel mentioned that Spain was daily receiving the most friendly advice from the British cabinet, to give up a state of things, (that is, her struggle with her former Colonies,) "which only tended to embarass her, without adding one tittle to her prosperity."

On the 17th May, the first Grand Public Meeting of the "Political Union," whose object is Reform, was held at Birmingham. The procession or promenade comprised not less than 18 or 20 thousand persons, and it is added, that the number of the witnesses or spectators was not less than from eighty to one hundred thousand. Resolutions were passed, and the whole body dispersed without riot.

Remarkable Fact.—On Monday evening, 5th instant, as a family in Pine street were retiring to rest, in consequence of having a sick child, they left a lighted candle in the kitchen fire-place, of about seven or eight inches in length, and when they awoke in the morning, they found that the candlestick had been overset in the fire-place, and the candle dragged across the floor to the threshold of a hall leading to the front of the house, and leaving its marks of melted tallow in the whole course, —supposed by a rat. Here, from some cause not known, the candle was left, and when found in the morning, its whole length was burnt into the threshold of the door, nearly half an inch deep, and no further damage sustained. Had the candle been taken a few feet further, the flame might and no doubt would have caught some light chips or other combustible article, and thereby the house burnt down, without any one knowing or suspecting the cause. Should not this occurrence be a caution to every housekeeper, and to every individual, not to retire to sleep, leaving a burning candle in the room, or even in the kitchen fire-place, as in the present instance.—*Albany Daily Advertiser.*

PICKLED SALMON, in gallon kegs, and MACKEREL, in tubs, of superior quality, for family use, just received per steam boat Magnolia, and for sale by GEO. COCHRAN, of Rd. No. 26 Wood street. July 10—tf.

☞ *MANAGERS' OFFICE, PITTSBURGH,*

ALWAYS FORTUNATE.

NOS. 27, 38, 60, One Quarter of the $2,500 Prize, sent to a correspondent in Kentucky. Nos. 15, 38, 60, the Prize of $1505—One quarter sent by letter to Butler, Pa., and one quarter retailed at the counter in Pittsburgh. Nos. 1, 38, 55, a Whole Ticket of $500, sent to a correspondent in Zanesville, Ohio. Nos. 1, 27, 55, a Prize of $500, sent to Wheeling, Va. Besides several of $400, $300, $200, $100, $50, &c., sent to correspondents and retailed in Pittsburgh, at the counter. GEO. A. COOK.
Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 68 Wood street.

Nos. Drawn in Class 11, Union Canal Lottery.
43, 3, 55, 1, 46, 27, 15, 60, 38.
Pittsburgh, July 13, 1830.

INFANTRY AND RIFLE DRILL.

JUST rec'd and for sale by JOHN I. KAY & Co. Booksellers, No. 95 Market street, the INFANTRY DRILL, being an Abridgment of the System of Tactics for the Infantry of the United States, lately revised by order of the War Department, and sanctioned by the President of the United States; with Explanatory Notes.

ALSO, THE RIFLE DRILL, extracted from the System of Tactics for the Infantry, Light Infantry and Riflemen of the United States, lately revised by order of the War Department, and sanctioned by the President of the United States; with Explanatory Plates. July 13—2t.

DRIED HIDES.

JUST received from New Orleans, and for sale by GEO. COCHRAN, of Rd.
July 10—tf. *No. 26 Wood street.*

STOP THIEF.

WAS STOLEN from Mr. Gleim's stable, Mansion House Hotel, Pittsburgh, on Saturday afternoon, 10th July, 1830, a DARK SORREL HORSE, with a long tail, long parted main, short body, and of middle size. The above horse is easily distinguished, from his having a blemish in one eye, which much disfigures it: he has also a white hind and fore foot.

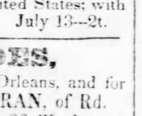
Any information relative to the above horse will be thankfully received by Mr. Gleim, or John I. Kay, No. 95 Market street, Pittsburgh, and a suitable reward will be given for the recovery of the horse, or the apprehension of the thief.

N. B.—He had a white buckskin saddle on, and was stolen by a boy of 13 or 14 years of age.
July 13.

GEO. COCHRAN, of Rd

HAS RECEIVED, ON CONSIGNMENT,
Covered Bacon Hams;
Mackerel; Shad;
N. O. Sugar; Molasses;
Rio Coffee, in barrels;
Peach Brandy; Aurora Cheese, in casks;
Wrapping and Printing Paper;
Glass; Iron; Nails;
Cotton and Woollen Goods;
And a general assortm't of *American Manufactures.*
Pittsburgh, May 7—tf.

Prime Flock of Sheep



THE celebrated flock of FULL BLOODED MERINO SHEEP, consisting of about 2,500, recently owned by *W. R. Dickinson*, Esq. will be offered for sale, at PUBLIC AUCTION, on the 10th day of September next, at *Steubenville*, Ohio. This flock, which is said to be equal, if not superior, to any other in the United States, will be sold entire, or in lots to suit purchasers. Terms CASH.
D. L. COLLIER, Trustee.
July 9, 1830—7ti.

☞ *PLOWMAN'S PRINTING INK.*

PLOWMAN'S Superior PRINTING INK, for summer use, in kegs of from 16 to 24 lbs. for sale by HOGAN & Co., Corner of Front and Market streets. June 1—tf.

THE PROTECTION
INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT, was incorporated by the Legislature of that State in 1825, with a capital of 150,000 dollars, and the privilege of increasing the same to 500,000 dollars, should the business of the company require it.

They will take risks on all Stone, Brick, or Frame Buildings, together with the Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Furniture, and Machinery contained in them. Also, on all Steam, Keel, or Flat Boats, that navigate the western waters, and their Cargoes. WM. W. ELSWORTH, *Pres't.*
THOMAS C. PERKINS, *Secretary*—Hartford, Conn.

Having been appointed Surveyor for the above office for this city and vicinity, I am ready to make surveys of any of the above risks, and forward them to the agency at Cincinnati, where the policies will be executed. Apply to
CHARLES PLUMB.
At H. Holdship & Son's Bookstore, Wood-street.
April 2, 1830.—1y

NEW EDITION
OF
Buck's Theological Dictionary.

IN PRESS, and will be shortly published, by JAMES KAY, Jr. & Co. Philadelphia, and JOHN I. KAY & Co. Pittsburgh, a Theological Dictionary, containing Definitions of all Religious Terms; a comprehensive view of every article in the system of Divinity; an impartial account of all the principal denominations which have subsisted in the religious world, from the birth of Christ to the present day; together with an accurate statement of the most remarkable transactions and events recorded in Ecclesiastical History. By the late Rev. Charles Buck, in 1 vol. 8vo. From the latest London Edition, imported expressly for the purpose. Revised, corrected, improved and enlarged, so as to bring it up, and adapt it to, the present state of the Religious World; by the Rev. George Bush. Stereotype edition, on new type and fine paper; with a fine steel full length engraving of Martin Luther.

☞ Orders are solicited from the Trade, Country Merchants, and Book dealers, who will be supplied at a very low rate.
July 13.—2t.

PITTSBURGH
Monitorial High School,
SMITHFIELD STREET.

THE Ensuing Quarter will commence on the 12th of the present month, (July, 1830,) when the various branches of Orthography, Reading, Writing, Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, Algebra, Mensuration, Surveying, Navigation, Book-Keeping, and Composition, will be taught by the subscriber, on the following terms:

Junior Class, at Four dollars per quarter.
Senior Class, at Five dollars per quarter.

THOS. MAYLIN.

☞ References are kindly permitted to be made to the following gentlemen, who, amongst others, have honored him with their confidence in placing their children under his care:—Messrs. George Anshutz, Thomas Dickson, Martin Rahm, M. M. Murray, Webb Closey, J. Harmon, S. Cuthbert; or Benjamin Bakewell, John Snyder, Richard Bowen, John Towne.
Pittsburgh, July 6—3*

EXCHANGE.

Erie,	*per cent.*	1	Scioto,	*per cent.*	3 to 5
Chambersburgh,		1	Michigan,		3 to 5
Canton,	-	2	Canada,		4 to 5
Pottsville,	-	2	Urbana,		3 to 5
Wyoming,	-	2	Greensburgh,		45

American Gold, 1¼ per cent. premium.
Bank of Steubenville, 25 per cent. discount.
GEO. A. COOK,
Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street.
June 29, 1830.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

DESPATCH LINE OF
MAIL STAGES.

NORTHERN ROUTE,
From Pittsburgh to Philadelphia and Baltimore.
THROUGH IN FOUR DAYS.

By way of Blairsville, Ebensburgh, Yellow Springs, Huntingdon, Lewistown, Harrisburgh and Reading—arriving at Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Pittsburgh, early in the evening of the fourth day.

☞ This line runs nearly parallel with the Grand Pennsylvania Canal, from Pittsburgh to Harrisburgh. Passengers may have an opportunity of taking Canal PACKET BOATS, at different places on this route, if they think proper.

The proprietors have lately placed on the above line many additional Horses and first rate Coaches, together with sober, careful drivers. They therefore hope, by strict attention to the comfort of passengers, to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.

☞ For seats apply at the Stage Office, corner of Second and Wood streets, or at Mr. Gleim's Mansion House, formerly kept by Col. Ramsey, Pittsburgh; and at the Stage Office, No. 244 Market street, Philadelphia.

Attentive Porters are kept at all the offices, to attend to passengers and their baggage.

Thirty pounds of baggage will be allowed to each passenger. All baggage to be at the risk of the owners.

J. MOORHEAD,
A. HORBACH,
J. BIGHAM,
S. MOORE,
COLDER & WILSON, } Proprietors.

March 9, 1830.—6mo.

TO MANUFACTURERS,
FARMERS, BUILDERS, &c.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they still continue the MACHINE MAKING Business, in all its various branches, at their old established stand, Paterson, N. J., and from their long experience in business, and the aid of recent improvements, they are now prepared to furnish Machinery of the most approved kind, best materials, and superior workmanship, at the shortest notice, and at a great reduction from former rates. They also have connected with their Machine Shop, an extensive BRASS and IRON FOUNDRY, and will furnish Castings of all descriptions at the lowest prices. Plough Castings, Sash Weights, Wagon Boxes, &c. &c. &c. constantly on hand. *Also*, Throstle Spindles and Flyers, Mule Spindles, Rollers, &c. &c.

GODWIN, ROGERS & Co.
Patterson, January 29, 1830.—w6mo.

New Wholesale Store.

H. & F. TIERNAN have opened a large and extensive assortment of *BRITISH, INDIA, FRENCH, and DOMESTIC*

DRY GOODS,

In M'Donald's Square, on Liberty street, near the corner of Market and Liberty streets,
Which they purchased at the Philadelphia and New York Auctions, entirely for cash, and will sell by the package or piece, at a small advance for cash or acceptances. April 30—w6mo.

A. EICHBAUM,

MACHINIST AND TURNER, *No. 39 Fourth street*, (next door to the Museum) manufactures TURNING LATHES, STOCKS, TOPS AND DIES for cutting Screws of any description, Turns Shafts, Mill Spindles and Metals in general.

☞ Electrical Machines made and repaired. Saddlers' Presses, Fly Shuttles, and Steam Gauge Cocks.

Ivory turning of every description of articles
June 1.—tf.

TO THE PUBLIC.

WE, the undersigned, Painters and Glaziers of the city of Pittsburgh, do certify, that the WHITE LEAD now manufactured by H. Brunot, and branded '*Pittsburgh White Lead—H. BRUNOT*,' is as good as any made in or about Pittsburgh, and we give it a preference.

Alex. Ingram,	Archibald Shaw,
Joseph Jenkinson,	David Glenn,
Robert Menha,	Isaac Rhoads,
E. G. Nelson,	F. S. Byrne,
John Phillips,	A. Westervelt,
Andrew Beggs,	Nath. Whiston,
George Dobbs,	John W. Kane,
James Stuart,	John Hern.

☞ Orders addressed to H. Brunot & Co. Pittsburgh, will be attended to. April 27.—w6mo.

$2500 REWARD.

BANK ROBBERY.—Absented himself from the Branch Bank of the United States, in this city, JOHN FULLER, the Second Teller thereof, with about $40,000 in bills of the Globe, Columbian, Manufacturer's and Mechanic's, Tremont, and other Banks of this city, and Notes of the Office of the Bank of the United States in this city.

Said Fuller is a thick-set man, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, of full face, light complexion, sandy hair, and prominent bright light blue eyes.

Whoever will arrest said Fuller, so that said property may be recovered by the Bank, shall receive Two Thousand Dollars for the whole property, or in proportion for any part thereof, or Five Hundred Dollars for said Fuller, on his commitment in any jail in the United States.

S. FROTHINGHAM, Cashier,

Office of the Bank of the United States, Boston.
July 9.—3t.

OFFICE OF ALLEGHENY BRIDGE CO.
JULY 2, 1830.

THE President and Managers of the Company for erecting a bridge over the Allegheny river, at Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, have this day declared a Dividend of *four per cent.* for the last six months, which will be paid to stockholders, or their legal representatives, on or after the 12th inst.

ALEX. JOHNSTON JR.
July 9.—3t. *Treasurer.*

ONE CENT REWARD.—Ran away from the subscriber, on the fifth instant, William Davis Kelly, an indented apprentice to the Shoe Making Business; 17 years of age, thick set, rather dark complexion; about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high; wore away, a common three dollar fur hat, black ribbed bombazett roadabout; cotton striped vest, and blue cotton pantaloons; common shoes. He is, in every respect, a boy of bad principle, and inclined to pilfer small articles. I forbid all persons harboring, trusting, or employing said runaway, as I shall, when known, take the legal course of law, in such cases provided.

JONATHAN MINER.
Pittsburgh, June 12, 1830.—3t

UNION CANAL LOTTERY
OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 12, for 1830, to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, 17TH JULY, 1830. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers.

SCHEME.

1	prize of	$20,000 is	$20,000
1		10,000	10,000
1		2,500	2,500
1		1,505	1,505
5		1,000	5,000
5		500	2,500
5		400	2,000
10		300	3,000
20		200	4,000
35		100	3,500
51		50	2,550
51		40	2,040
51		30	1,530
102		25	2,550
102		20	2,040
1479		10	14,790
11475		5	57,375
13395 prizes—34220 tickets			$136,880
20825 blanks			

Tickets $5 00; Halves $2 50; Quarters $1 25.

Orders from abroad, (post paid) enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

A statement of the drawing will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation. Apply to, or address,

DAVID GREER.
At the Lottery and Exchange Offices, No. 114 *Market street, corner of Liberty, Pittsburgh.*

Where was sold, in Class 6, the Capital Prize of $25,000; in Class 7, the Capital Prize of $5,000, and in Class 10, the Capital Prize of $6,000.
July 9, 1830.

MANAGERS' OFFICE, PITTSBURGH.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY
OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 12 for 1830, to be drawn at Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, 17TH JULY, 1830. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers. Sixty Number Lottery—Nine Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1	prize of	$20,000 is	$20,000
1		10,000	10,000
1		2,500	2,500
1		1,505	1,505
5		1,000	5,000
5		500	2,500
5		400	2,000
10		300	3,000
20		200	4,000
35		100	3,500
51		50	2,550
51		40	2,040
51		30	1,530
102		25	2,550
102		20	2,040
1479		10	14,790
11475		5	57,375

13395 prizes; 20825 blanks; 34220 tickets; $136,880

Tickets $5 00; Halves $2 50; Quarters $1 25.

Orders from abroad, (post paid,) enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

The REGISTER, containing an official statement of the drawing, will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation.

Apply to or address

GEORGE A. COOK,
Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 68 Wood street,

☞ Where have been sold and paid prizes amounting to upwards of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS. July 9, 1830.

MAHY'S APPROVED PLASTER CLOTH,
Recommended by Dr. B. Rush, Dr. P. S. Physic, and the most eminent of the Faculty in the U. States.

THIS Plaster Cloth, has by its beneficial effect and surprising cures procured for it the approbation and recommendation of the most eminent of the faculty.

It is a sure and safe remedy for inveterate ulcers, all sores, wounds, boils, quinsy, scrofula, fistula, white swelling, cancers, sore breasts, sore legs, whitlows, felons, cuts, bruises, scalds, burns malengers of the negroes, pains in the breast, weakness of the joints, sprains, rheumatism, gout, pains and weakness in the back and loins. It is also successfully used for the cure of corns, frosted feet, dressing issues, &c. &c.

A bill of directions for using it, accompanies each plaster—small size 25 cents—middle do. 50 cents—large do. one dollar.—Liberal allowance made to those who buy to sell again.

*** For sale, wholesale and retail, at the proprietor's drug and family medicine warehouse, No. 137 and 133, N. E. corner of Second and Race-streets, Philadelphia, and by his agents in every principal city and town throughout the U. States.

Observe that each genuine plaster has the signature of the sole proprietor,

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

A supply of the above medicine, just received and for sale, at the Wholesale and Retail Drug and Medical Warehouse, of

DR. G. DAWSON,
Wood-Street, Pittsburgh.
Feb. 23, 1830.—tf.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY.—The Pamphlet Laws of this Commonwealth, passed at the session of the Legislature of 1829-30, have been received at the Prothonotary's Office of said county, and are ready for delivery to those entitled to receive them. WM. M'CANDLESS,
June 29, 1830—3t. *Prothonotary.*

DOCTOR SELLERS.

OFFICE removed to Fourth street, No. 64, betwixt Wood and Market streets, and nearly opposite the New Branch Bank.
April 5, 1830.—tf

Coughs and Colds,

ARE speedily and effectually cured by the use of Dr. Robinson's celebrated

STOMACHIC ELIXIR OF HEALTH.

Of this universally esteemed medicine, there are thousands throughout the U. States, who have experienced its beneficial effects, within these last twenty years, and can testify to its being the most sure remedy ever offered to the public for the relief and cure of obstinate coughs, pains in the breast, spitting of blood, approaching consumption, &c.

Persons afflicted with pulmonary complaints or disorders of the breast and lungs, even in the most advanced state, will find immediate relief.

Common coughs and colds, which are in general occasioned by obstructed perspiration, will yield to its benign influence in a few hours.

In Asthmatic or Consumptive complaints, hoarseness, wheezings, shortness of breath, and the Hooping Cough, it will give immediate relief.

It is an effectual remedy for the Dysentery or lax, the Summer Complaint in children, severe gripings and most other disorders of the bowels.

Prepared only by T. W. Dyott, and for sale Wholesale and Retail, at his Drug and Family Medicine Warehouse, N. E. corner of Second and Race Streets, and by his appointed agents through out the United States.

Take notice that each bottle has the signature of the sole proprietor.

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

A supply of the above medicine just received and for sale at the Wholesale and Retail Drug and Medicine Warehouse of Dr. G. DAWSON, *Wood Street, Pittsburgh.* Feb. 26.—tf.

☞ *Pittsburgh Steel and File Factory.*

WE the subscribers do certify, that we have used and examined a number of FILES, manufactured in this city, by S. BROADMEADOW & Co. out of their Steel; and we take pleasure in saying that they are equal to the best English Files, not cast steel; and whilst they are sold at the prices of the English Files of the same description, we will give them the preference.—We recommend the establishment to the patronage of the American manufacturer, mechanic, and merchant, in the full confidence, that it requires nothing but the support it deserves to flourish; and that the day is not distant, when we shall no longer be dependent on foreign trade for the best Files and Steel. It is scarcely necessary to remind any one, that nothing but good Steel can make good Files. The Steel from which these Files are made, is manufactured here, by S. Broadmeadow & Co. and is equal to English Blister Steel, and sold at 12 1-2 cents per pound. They also manufacture Common Steel, which is sold at 8 cents per pound.

MAHLON ROGERS,
MARSHALL & HAWDON,
H. BLAKE & Co.
JOSEPH PEARSON,
JOHN WETHERELL,
J. & Z. WETHERELL,
FRANCIS PRATT,
J. EWART,
JAMES THOMSON,
WARDEN & ARTHURS,
MARK STACKHOUSE,
Agent for Columbian Steam Eng. Co.
I. & P. PETERSON,
SHOENBERGER, WRENSHALL & Co.
ASA WATERS,
THOMAS HAZELTON,
JOHN WOODS,
JOHN F. GREER,
SAMUEL SMITH,
WALLACE & BEGGS,
GREENAWALT & COVER
ABNER UPDEGRAFF,
M'CLURG & Co.
EDWARD MOORE,
JAMES NELSON,
DAVID MACLEAN, Jr.
CUTHBERT & Co
AARON BROAD,
UNION ROLLING MILL Co.
JOHN SHERIFF
JOHN BROWN, Blacksmith,
JOSEPH LONG,
KINGSLAND, LIGHTNER & Co.
PETER SHOENBERGER & SON,
WILLIAM DAY,
ADAMS, ALLEN & Co.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 27, 1829—tf.

RHEUMATIC PAINS.

LUMBAGO, swelling and weakness of the joints, sprains, pains in the back, swelled face, stiffness of neck, chilblains, gout, cramp, rheumatism, &c. are all speedily and effectually cured, by the use of Dr. Robertson's celebrated

GOUT AND RHEUMATIC DROPS.

By applying these drops agreeably to the directions, which is simply to rub well the parts affected two or three times a day—also in cases where it is necessary to take internally from ten to fifteen drops on a lump of sugar, they seldom or ever fail to perform the effect desired—viz: that of a permanent cure in a very short time.

For sale wholesale and retail at the proprietor's drug and family medicine warehouse, N. E. corner of Second and Race-streets, Philadelphia—and retailed by his agents, and every principal druggist and vender of medicines throughout the United States.

☞ Take notice that each bottle of genuine medicine has the signature of the sole proprietor.

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

A supply of the above medicine just received and for sale at the Wholesale and Retail Drug and Medical Warehouse of DR. G. DAWSON, *Wood-Street, Pittsburgh.* Feb. 23, 1830.—tf.

APPROVED ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,
Which prevent and cure all Bilious Complaints, Malignant Fevers, &c.

THESE Pills, if timely administered, will counteract the causes which commonly produce yellow or bilious fever, ague or fall fevers, bilious cholic, pleurisy, dysentery, worms, sick and foul stomach, head ache, loss of appetite, flatulency, epileptic fits, hypocondria and hysterics complaints, sour stomach, heart burn, dyspepsia or indigestion, &c They remove habitual costiveness, colds and coughs, asthma, stranguary gravel, rheumatism, gout, scurvy, scorbutia blotches, impurities in the blood, female complaints, &c.

If they are taken about once a fortnight during the spring and summer months, they will prove a certain preventive against the ague and prevailing fall sickness.

A bill of directions for taking them, accompanies each box of pills—small boxes, 25 cents, large boxes 50 cents. Liberal allowance made to those who purchase to sell again.

*** For sale, wholesale and retail, at the proprietor's drug and family medicine warehouse, Nos. 137 and 133, N. E. corner of second and Race streets, Philadelphia, and by his agents, in every principal city and town throughout the United States.

☞ Take Notice, that each box of genuine Pills has the signature of the sole proprietor,

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

A supply of the above medicine, just received and for sale at the Wholesale and Retail Drug and Medical Warehouse of DR. G. DAWSON, *Wood Street, Pittsburgh.*
March 5.—tf.

LOOK HERE.

A NUMBER OF LOTS FOR SALE, in the Borough of the Northern Liberties, adjoining Doctor Shoenberger's Iron Works; among which are, the first and best seat for a manufactory on the river bank, in the vicinity of the city.—For terms, (which will be low,) call on

THOMAS TAYLOR,
Market Street, Pittsburgh.
February 12.—1y.

VALUABLE PROPERTY,
FOR SALE.

THE OLD PHŒNIX COTTON FACTORY, situated in the North Liberty of the city of Pittsburgh. The building is of brick, and capable of working 4,000 Spindles, with 50 Power Looms. The Steam Engine, Shafts, &c. are in good order. It is well calculated for either a Cotton, Woollen, or Linen Factory.

☞ The Factory Building and Warehouse will be sold apart, or with the Building Lots attached, as may best suit the purchaser. Price and terms of payment can be made known by applying to

ADAMS, ALLEN & Co.
Pittsburgh, February 9—tf.

FOR SALE,

A NEW FRAME HOUSE, pleasantly situated, on High Street, Grant's Hill, adjoining the residence of Thomas Collingwood. For terms, apply to JOHN TASSEY, Wood street. April 30—tf.

Second Hand Clothing.

A GENERAL assortment of second Hand CLOTHING kept on hand and for sale at moderate prices, by

A. D. LEWIS,
Wood, between Second and Third Streets.
June 5—tf.

The American Fire Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA,

DAILY make Insurance against loss or damage by FIRE, on Houses & Merchandise, Job Bacon, Secretary, No. 101 Chesnut street. Philadelphia. GEO. COCHRAN, Ag't,
Sept. 25—tf *No. 26 Wood street, Pittsburgh.*

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350 BBLS. SUP. FLOUR, "Pickan's Brand," for sale by

JAMES ADAMS, JR. & Co.
May 18, 1830.—tf.

DOCTOR JEREMIAH BROOKS has his office in Third street, between Market and Wood streets, and will attend to the various branches of the medical profession.
Pittsburgh, April 20—3mo.

CURE FOR WORMS.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S VERMIFUGE, *prepared at the subscriber's Wholesale and Retail Drug Warehouse, corner of Sixth and Wood streets, Pittsburgh, Penn'a.*

This preparation is confidently recommended to the public, as an effectual remedy for expelling Worms from the system. It has already been extensively used in this county, and the proprietor has ascertained from particular inquiry, that it has not failed to produce the most salutary effect, in every instance in which it was administered—and in many other cases, after every other remedy had failed. It is mild in its operation, and may be administered with perfect safety to the most delicate infant.

The following testimony of its effects is offered to the public:—

"*Pittsburgh, April 1st,* 1830.

"We the subscribers do certify, that we have used in our families B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge, and recommend it to the public, as the most effectual medicine for expelling worms from the system, that has ever come within our knowledge."

N. W. Presly, Liberty street.
Wm. Douglas, Wood street.
Mrs. Anderson, Fourth street.
Samuel Bright, Plum township, Allegheny co.
John Morrow, Wilkins township, Allegheny co.
Robert Gray, Plum township, Allegheny co.
Joseph Anderson, Wilkins township.
John Stuart, Wilkins township.

I do certify that a child of mine, aged 3 years, had been for some time afflicted with worms, and having tried every remedy without effect, at length used B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge, three tea spoonfuls of which caused it to discharge 138 worms. It has since continued free from any symptoms of worms. JOHN BENSON,
Wilkins township, Allegheny county.
May 5, 1830.

I do certify that a child of mine, aged 5 years, by using one bottle of B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge, discharged several worms, some of which were 12 inches long.

WM. M'CARTNEY, *Bayardstown.*
May 17, 1830.

I do certify that I have used B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge in my family, after using various other worm medicines without effect. Three of my children, after using the Vermifuge, discharged upwards of 300 worms.

MOSES HAMILTON.
May 31, 1830. *Columbiana county, Ohio.*

☞ For sale at the Drug Store, corner of Sixth and Wood streets, Pittsburgh.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK.
June 4, 1830.—1y.

A PERSON acquainted with managing a Confectionary Store, can hear of a situation, by inquiring at the office of the Gazette.
June 11, 1830.—tf

FOR RENT.

THE STORE, in Liberty Street, lately occupied by James Haslet, with or without the Dwelling House. Apply to

ALLEN & GRANT.
April 3.—tf.

REMOVAL.

DR. JOHN H. IRWIN has removed to number 39 Second street, just opposite the Post Office. April 27, 1830.—3m

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THOMAS ANDERSON & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Refer to M'KEE, CLARKE & Co. } Pittsburgh.
JAS. ADAMS, Jr. & Co. }
HAMILTON STEWART, }

STORAGE & FORWARDING.—Thomas Anderson & Co. have extensive warehouses, and are prepared to Receive and Forward Merchandise, in any direction required
May 14, 1830.—tf.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the estate of JOHN THOMPSON, deceased, currier, are hereby required to call and settle their accounts on or before the 10th day of July next, and all accounts left unpaid after that date will be left in the hands of M. B. Lowrie, Esq. for collection.

Those persons who are desirous of saving costs, may do so by calling and making payment to M. B. Lowrie, Esq. before the above date, or to W. H. Lowrie, Esq. in the Diamond, Pittsburgh.

JOHN THOMPSON,
ALEX. SNODGRASS,
June 18—tf *Administrators.*

MOROCCO.

THE subscriber, having commenced the manufacture of MOROCCO, has now for sale Morocco suitable for the following purposes:

Boots and Shoes, (Goat and Deer Skins.)		
Boot and Shoe Linings, (Roans and Yellows.)		
Coachmakers'	do.	(variety of colors.)
Hat Linings,	do.	do.
Bookbinders,	do.	do.
Trunkmakers,	do.	do.
Saddlers,	do.	do.
Striped Bindings.		

☞ The above articles will be sold at eastern prices. Having in connexion Mr. George Pierce, an experienced workman, the quality and colors will be warranted. Dealers in the article will find the prices reasonable.

JOHN CALDWELL,
Corner of Third street and Redoubt Alley.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 9—tf

PORCELAIN TEETH.—Doctor E. Merritt, Dentist, having, during his late visit to the eastern cities, acquired the art of manufacturing the above Teeth, celebrated for their beauty, incorruptibility and strength, is prepared to supply the public with them. He has also furnished himself with Natural Teeth, as well as the best materials for making artificial ones. Doctor E. M. has it in his power to accommodate ladies and gentlemen with all the various kinds of Teeth now in use, and can confidently promise to adapt them to the mouth in the neatest and best manner.

Dental operations performed at his office, in Fourth, No. 70, between Market & Wood streets.
Pittsburgh, Nov. 18, 1828—tf.

NEW LINE.

DAVID LEECH'S LINE of CANAL BOATS.

THE subscriber having fitted up several new Boats, for the reception of Freight and the accommodation of Passengers, has established a Line to run regularly between PITTSBURGH AND BLAIRSVILLE.

One of the Line Boats will start from Pittsburgh, on every *Monday, Wednesday,* and *Friday,* at 5 o'clock, P. M. and run through to Blairsville, (73 miles,) in 30 hours.

A Boat of this line will also leave Blairsville at the same time, and arrive in regular succession at Pittsburgh and Blairsville, (their respective places of destination.) on every *Wednesday, Friday,* and *Sunday,* at 7 A. M.

Freight, entrusted to this Line, will receive the utmost care and diligence; and every convenience and accommodation will be extended to Passengers.

☞ Freight (whole distance) 20 *cents per cwt.*
☞ Passengers 2 *cents per mile.*

For Freight or Passage, Apply to the respective Captains on Board, or to *Wm. Robinson, Jr.* Allegheny-town; to *Mark Graham,* at Blairsville, or to the subscriber at Leechburgh. D. LEECH.
October 30—tf.

ROSS WILKINS, ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office No. 27 Fourth street, third door below Doctor Gazzam, and west of Market street.
April 30, 1830—tf.

FOR SALE.

SEVERAL LOTS on Grant's Hill, at the corner of High-street and Coal-lane, on which are two frame DWELLING HOUSES, each two stories high, and twenty feet front, and two extensive frame buildings suitable for manufacturing purposes.

Apply to Benjamin Darlington, Pittsburgh, No. 49 Market-street.
Sept. 29, 1829.—tf

PRINTING INK.

JUST received from the Manufactory of *Johnson & Son,* a fresh supply of Book and News Ink, for winter and spring use, in kegs from 13 to 28 pounds.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON.
January 1, 1830.—tf

GABRIEL ADAMS,

WHOLESALE and RETAIL GROCER, Front, between Market and Wood streets, has received from the eastward, and by recent arrivals from New Orleans, a large and general assortment of GROCERIES AND LIQUORS, which are offered for sale at the lowest market rates for cash or approved acceptances.

☞ *Whiskey, Flour, Scorched Salts, Rags, &c.* will be taken in barter at market prices.
April 21, 1829—tf.

WM. W. IRWIN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Office on Fourth street, one door east of Market.
May 4, 1830.—tf

TO BE LET,

THE large and commodious Brick Building, on the corner of Fourth and Market streets, lately occupied by Mrs. Hetich, as a Boarding House. The first floor may, with a trifling expense, be converted into an elegant Store Room, 33 feet deep by 18 feet wide, affording, from its location, an eligible stand for business. The remainder of the house is sufficiently spacious for the accommodation of a family.

ALSO.

A neat and convenient two story frame Dwelling House, with offices attached, situated on Erin Hill, one mile from the city. Surrounding the house, there is a large yard, ornamented with flowering shrubs, and containing a number of choice fruit trees. In the yard, and but a few steps from the kitchen, there is a well of excellent water, and a cistern for holding rain water. From its neighborhood to the city, and healthy location, this would be an agreeable residence, particularly during the summer months, for a private family. Possession will be given immediately. For terms, inquire on the premises, or of W. W. IRWIN, Fourth Street.
May 4.—tf

DRIED HIDES, &C.

RECEIVED, per Steam Boat Powhatan, and for sale at low prices,

Prime Green, Havana, Rio, and Porto Rico Coffee.
Gunpowder, Imperial, and Y. Hyson Teas.
Nutmegs, Cloves, Alspice, and Pepper.
Bengal and Manilla Indigo.
Madder, Ginger, and Rice. Box Raisins, Figs, &c.
Superior Loaf Sugar, *(refined without blood.)*
Fustic, Nicaragua, and Campeachy Dye Woods.
Madeira, Lisbon, Teneriffe, Malaga, & Port Wines.
Holland Gin. (Swan Brand;) Jamaica Spirits.
Cog. Brandy, (Seignette Brand.)
Molasses; New Orleans Sugar.
600 Heavy, Dried and Salted Hides, suitable for Sole Leather.
25 barrels Tanners' Oil.
A few dozen Baskets Fresh Sallad Oil. &c. &c.

SCHWEPPE & HORNER,
Corner of Market and Third streets.
April 27, 1830.—tf

PAPER HANGINGS.

THE subscribers having enlarged their *Paper Staining Establishment,* and procured some of the best workmen from the eastward, now offer for sale, wholesale and retail, *at the Philadelphia prices,* a choice assortment of

COMMON, GLAZED AND RAINBOW

PAPERS,

Of the latest patterns, and equal to any heretofore sold in this market; a constant sapply of which, in all their varieties, with suitable borders, will be kept on hand.

Also on hand, a large assortment of FRENCH WALL PAPERS and

Velvet Bordering.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON,
Corner of Wood & Third Streets.
October 10—tf.

COTTON MACHINERY.

10 DOUBLE 24 INCH CARDS; Four THROSTLES, dead spindle; Four MULES, of the most approved patterns—all new and complete—for sale by

ADAMS, ALLEN & Co.
February 9, 1830—tf

THOMPSON & MILLER,
Wholesale Druggists,

HAVE just received, at their Warehouse *No. 73, Wood-street, Pittsburgh,* extensive additional supplies of

DRUGS,
DYE-STUFFS, &c. &c.

Having recently purchased the above articles in the Eastern Markets, at reduced prices, they offer them low.
Sept. 8, 1829.—wtf.

GEO. COCHRAN, of R'd

HAS RECEIVED, ON CONSIGNMENT,

M'Coy's and Thompson's Sickles;
Blanchard's Cast Steel Scythes;
Covered Bacon Hams;
Mackerel; Shad;
N. O. Sugar; Molasses;
Rio Coffee, in barrels;
Peach Brandy; Aurora Cheese, in casks;
Wrapping and Printing Paper;
Glass; Iron; Nails;
Cotton and Woollen Goods;

And a general assortm't of *American Manufactures.*
Pittsburgh, May 7—tf.

MACHINE CARDS, of a superior quality; COMB PLATE, FULLERS' BOARDS, &c. for sale as usual at the Domestic Warehouse, No. 26 Wood street, by

GEO. COCHRAN, of Rd.
May 7. 1830—tf.

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150 BBLS. NEW YORK PLASTER for sale at the Hardware Store of A. H. HOGE, No. 130 Liberty street, M'Donald's Square. Pittsburgh, May 11.—tf.

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against the Estate of Mr. JOHN IRWIN, late of Pitt Township, in the county of Allegheny, deceased, are requested to present them, duly authenticated, and without delay, to the subscribers, for settlement; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

AGNES IRWIN, Administratrix,
WILLIAM W. IRWIN,
JOHN M'KEE, Administrators,
Cum testamento annexo.
Pittsburgh, April 20.—tf.

PITTSBURGH AUCTION ROOMS,
No. 138 Wood Street, corner of Sixth.

LYNCH & BUTTERWORTH,
Auction and Commission Merchants.

D. LYNCH having obtained the commission as Auctioneer for the city of Pittsburgh, and having associated himself with J. Butterworth, they will transact the Auction and Commission business, under the firm of LYNCH & BUTTERWORTH. They have made extensive arrangements eastward, and are prepared to supply merchants in general with

DRY GOODS,
Hardware, Groceries,
BOOKS,

And PITTSBURGH MANUF'D ARTICLES, upon the very lowest terms, at Private as well as Public Sale, for Cash.

N. B.—Public Sales of Dry Goods, Groceries, and Furniture, every Tuesday and Friday, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and of Hardware, Fancy Cutlery and Jewellery, on Monday and Thursday evenings, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

☞ *Liberal advances made on Consignments.*
Pittsburgh, April 5—tf.

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale the following valuable property in this city viz:—

A piece of ground, containing in Front on Water street, between Market and Wood streets, about sixty-five feet, and extending back towards Front street about one hundred and five feet; on which are erected one two story brick house, one three story brick store and office, a two story frame dwelling house and back buildings, a frame building formerly occupied as a gunsmith shop, and four other buildings, now occupied by James Crossan and Barnet & Shorb.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on Market street, between Front and Second streets, formerly owned by Abner Barker, containing in Front on Market street thirty feet, and extending back: on which are erected one two story brick dwelling house, with other back buildings.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Market and Wood streets, formerly occupied as the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, containing in Front on Third street twenty feet, and extending back towards Fourth street eighty-five feet; on which is erected a two story brick building.

Also, Adjoining the above, one other lot, containing twenty feet in front, and extending back eighty-five feet; on which is erected one frame building. Between the two last mentioned buildings an alley will be left for the common use of both.

Also, All that piece of ground situated on the north side of Diamond Alley, between Wood and Smithfield Streets, containing in front on Diamond Alley fifteen feet, and extending back half way to Fifth Street, on which is erected a two story brick dwelling house, with back buildings, now occupied by Cornelius Walters.

Also, That piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Wood street and Hay Scale Alley, containing in front upon Third street about twenty feet, and extending back along said alley about eighty-five feet; on which are erected one two story brick dwelling and back buildings.

Also, The undivided half part of that piece of ground, situated on Wood street, between Front and Water streets, containing in front on Wood street about twenty feet, and extending back sixty feet: on which is erected a three story brick dwelling house with back buildings, subject to a ground rent of twenty-two dollars and fifty cents per annum.

Also, The undivided half part of that piece of ground, situated on Wood street, between Front and Second streets, containing in front on Wood street about forty-eight feet, and extending back part sixty and part ninety feet; on which are erected two three story brick dwelling houses and back buildings, now occupied by Charles L. Volz and Willard Leonard.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on the north side of the Diamond, containing in front on the Diamond about thirty-seven feet, and extending back to Jail alley; on which are erected two two story brick dwelling houses and back buildings, now occupied by Ephraim Pentland, Esq. and Mrs. Gormly.

Also, All that tract of Land, situated on Turtle Creek, commonly called "Dirty Camp."

For terms apply to the CASHIER.
January 22, 1830.—tf

C. DARRAGH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office, No. 49, Fourth street, between Market and Wood streets, one door west of the United States Bank.
March 16—tf.

PAPER WAREHOUSE,
No. 83 MARKET STREET.

THE subscribers keep constantly on hand a fine and well regulated assortment of the following kinds of PAPER, manufactured at the mill of Hurst & Brown.

Imperial, Superroyal, } PRINTING.
Medium, Royal, Demy, }
Cap, Post, Folio Post, WRITING,
Crown, Medium, Imperial, WRAPPING,
Blue and White TEA PAPER,
Bonnet and Fullers' BOARDS,

Which will be sold on as accommodating terms as can be purchased in this city.

JAMES BROWN & SON.
☞ The highest price given for RAGS, in Cash, Groceries, or Dry Goods. April 16—tf.

Allegheny Out Lots.

FOR SALE, Five Acres of Land, adjoining the land of the Rev. John H. Hopkins, and about one mile from the Allegheny Bridge. The ground is handsomely situated, and is a very eligible situation for a residence. It will be divided, if required. For terms, inquire of JOHN E. PARK, or JOHN HANNEN, Esq.
March 5.—tf.

PHŒNIX BREWERY
FOR SALE OR RENT.

IT is now in successful operation, and on lease to Messrs. Coltart & Silvey, whose time will expire on the 1st July next

TERMS of payment will be accommodating.

HENRY HOLDSHIP.
Pittsburgh, 14th Jan. 1830.—tf.

PITTSBURGH & PHILADELPHIA
CLOTHING STORE.

GEORGE C. MORGAN

HAS REMOVED to No. 102, Wood street, and has furnished his Fashionable Clothing Store with a supply of articles in his line, suitable for the present and approaching seasons, and conforming in style and fashion, to the last eastern patterns. His stock comprises the greatest variety, and has been selected with much care as to the quality of the goods.

☞ Cloths, Vestings, Trimmings, and Fancy Articles, will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms.

☞ Work made to order, on the shortest notice.
Sept. 25.—tf.

A. H. HOGE.
Hardware Merchant,
M'DONALD'S SQUARE,

No. 130 Liberty Street, fronting Market Street,

HAS received his spring supply of GOODS, embracing an extensive assortm't of Hardware, which he offers at a small advance, to country merchants and others.
Pittsburgh, March 19—tf.

DOMESTIC CLOTH HALL,
No. 72 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

HAMILTON STEWART,
MANUFACTURER OF
Linen and Cotton Goods,

WHICH he offers for sale at eastern manufacturers' prices, without any addition of carriage, at 3, 4, or 6 months acceptances.

N. B.—Five per cent. discount on all orders exceeding $100. March 19—tf.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Steel & Carlisle, is dissolved by mutual consent. All those indebted to or having claims against the firm, will present them to Steele & Co. for settlement.

I. STEELE.
WM. M. CARLISLE.

☞ In retiring from the late firm of Steele & Carlisle, I take the liberty of recommending my successors, Steele & Co to all my friends, and feel confident that all business entrusted to their care, will be punctually attended to.

WM. M. CARLISLE.
March 30—6mo.

STEELE & Co.
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,

OFFER FOR SALE, ON LIBERAL TERMS,

200 SALTED HIDES
500 bbls. Plaster Paris
50 bbls. No. 3 1829 Mackerel
300 bundles Deck, Spike, and Nail Rods
120 kegs Juniata ass'td Nails. (reduced prices)
50 tons Hammered Iron
500 boxes assorted Window Glass
Shovels, Spades, Hoes
Drawing Chains, &c. &c.
Pittsburgh, March 30—6mo.

LINE OF PACKETS,

FROM PITTSBURGH TO NASHVILLE

THE steamboats CORA and COMMERCE will be run as Regular Packets, to and from Pittsburgh and Nashville, every ten days, from the first of March, during the season, as both boats are fitted out with superior accommodations, experienced commanders, and capable of carrying large freights with light draft of water. Persons engaged in the Nashville and Pittsburgh trade, or intermediate ports, will find it to their advantage to give them a call. The line to be under the superintendence of WM. SRODES.
February 16—tf.

LEADEN PIPE.

I HAVE commenced the manufacture of LEADEN PIPE, and will furnish and lay the same, at the most reasonable rate. Any quantity required, warranted to be of the best quality, will be furnished at the shortest notice. JOHN SHERIFF.
Nov. 28, 1828.—tf.

The Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that books will be opened at the Bookstore of H. Holdship & Son, in the city of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 24th day of March next, to receive subscriptions for the Stock in a company to be entitled "*The President, Managers and Company of the Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road;*" intended for the purpose of making an artificial Road from the city of Pittsburgh, to a point at or near the house of Wm. Farrow, in Pitt township, at which time and place one or more of the undersigned will attend.

WM. WILKINS,
HENRY HOLDSHIP,
WM. B. FOSTER,
PETER MOWRY,
WM. PORTER,
WM. ARTHURS,
JAMES BROWN,
} *Commissioners.*

Feb. 22, 1828.—tf.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN That the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of R. Patterson & Lambdin, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf

Bakewell, Page, & Bakewells,
FLINT GLASS MANUFACTURERS,
Have for sale, an assortment of
Astral or Sinumbral LAMPS,
ON PEDESTALS AND FOR SUSPENSION.
ALSO,
Tuscan, Vase, Mantel & Chamber Lamps,

WHICH, in addition to their usual stock of *PLAIN AND CUT FLINT GLASS,* Patent Moulded, Plain and Cut *Bureau Mountings, &c. &c.* will be disposed of on the lowest terms.
Pittsburgh, Nov. 23—tf.

WIRE FACTORY.

THE BEAVER WIRE FACTORY is now in full operation, and prepared to supply the demand for Iron Wire, from No. 1 to No. 35, of a superior quality, and at the lowest rates. This wire has been pronounced, by those who are in the habit of using it, to be much superior, in every respect, to the English wire which has been heretofore imported. Western Merchants, Manufacturers, and others who deal in this article, are requested to forward their orders to

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co. or
R. TOWNSEND & Co.
Agents for the Factory.
Pittsburgh, Oct. 20, 1829—tf